

THE
CHILD'S ASSISTANT
TO A
● KNOWLEDGE
OF THE
GEOGRAPHY AND HISTORY
OF
VERMONT.

BY S. R. HALL.

MONTPELIER:
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DISTRICT OF VERMONT, TO WIT:



BE it remembered, that on the ninth day of August, in the fifty second year of the Independence of the United States of America, E. P. WALTON of the said District, hath deposited in this office, the title of a book, the right whereof he claims as proprietor, in the words following, to wit:

"THE CHILD'S ASSISTANT TO A KNOWLEDGE OF THE GEOGRAPHY AND HISTORY OF VERMONT. By S. R. HALL."

In conformity to the act of the Congress of the United States, entitled "An act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of Maps, Charts, and Books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies during the times therein mentioned."

JESSE GOVE, *Clerk*
of the District of Vermont.

A true copy of record,

Examined and sealed by me

JESSE GOVE, *Clerk.*

PREFACE.

IT needs no long course of reasoning to prove, "that it is vastly more important to our children and youth, as rising members of towns and states, to learn something of their own town or state, than of any other, or all others put together. Besides, there can be no better preparation for obtaining a knowledge of the geography of our country or the world, than through an acquaintance with that of our native state."*

It has long been a source of astonishment to the writer of this little work, that no facilities have been afforded to children for learning, more of the geography and history of the state in which they live. This has been increased by the difficulty, I have experienced in directing systematically the studies of a group of children, with whom I am surrounded, who are often repeating the question, What shall I study? To direct a child to study a *geography of the world*, when he scarcely knows the boundaries of the county in which he lives; or, to teach him a compend of history, when he is as ignorant of the history of his native state, as of the Chinese Empire, is, certainly, any thing but the *order of nature*.

It is not expected this little work will instruct the

* Journal of Education.

child sufficiently in the *natural and civil history of Vermont*; but it is conceived it will be sufficient for him, before he extends his studies to the geography and history of the United States. A history of the state, sufficiently extensive for the use of youth in academies, had been designed by the Author, and materials in part prepared; but with much pleasure, he has learned, that such a work is preparing by a gentleman, whose talents and industry will render it much more interesting than would have been possible for him to have done.

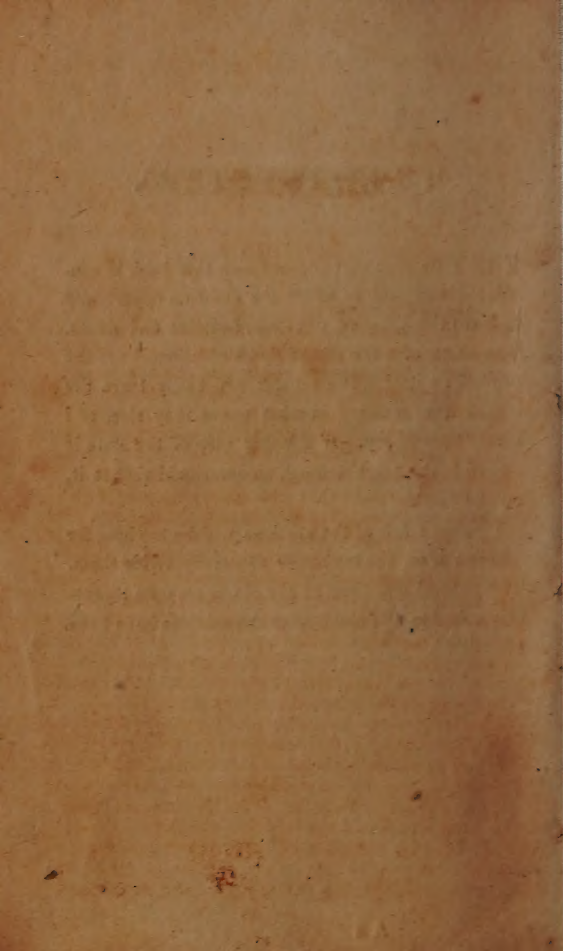
Assistance has been derived in preparing this work, from Williams' History of Vermont, Thompson's Gazetteer, Whitelaw's Map and Walton's Register for 1827.

The hope of the Author is, that it may prove useful. If it does, he will be satisfied. If not, he will deeply regret it had not been undertaken by an abler hand.

TO INSTRUCTERS.

THE little map that accompanies this book is considered sufficient to afford the child an opportunity to learn the situation of towns, counties and rivers. The *names* of a few of the rivers mentioned, are not printed on it; but the scholar will easily learn the names from noticing in what towns they rise, and where they empty. If a larger map of the state is owned in the neighborhood, an occasional visit to it, will be useful.

Perhaps a few of the sections will be too long for lessons: if so, the instructor can easily divide them. The general questions at the close, may be repeatedly asked to the child, after the sections have been committed.



CHAPTER I.

SECTION 1.

DEAR CHILDREN,

THE little book, that is now furnished for you, is designed to teach you something about the state in which you live. A knowledge of the size, that is, largeness of it, the situation, boundaries, soil, what the ground bears, &c. is very important to you. You ought also to learn what rivers, mountains, lakes, bays and islands are in Vermont. The situation and boundaries of towns and counties, will be taught to you, and it is hoped you will be so attentive that you can answer all the questions about them. You will be able to learn something about the history of the state; when it was settled; how the people are governed; how laws are made; what means are used to promote education and what means are used to make people good and happy.

In order to learn the geography of Vermont, you must be furnished with a map or picture of the state, where you can see how all the towns, counties, mountains, rivers, lakes and ponds are situated. Such a map is prepared to accompany the work.

Before you commence the study, you ought to understand the meaning of several words which will be used. If you do not understand the definitions, ask your parents or instructor to explain them to you more fully. I shall endeavour to make them as plain and easy to be understood, as I can in a few words.

A *township* is a piece of land, sometimes larger and sometimes smaller than six miles square. But generally about that size. When people live on the land it

a township, and have chosen a town clerk, and selectmen, then it is called a *town*. The towns in Vermont are commonly six miles square, that is, they have thirty-six pieces of land in them, one mile square.

A *county* is a number of towns united together, for the purpose of holding courts to settle difficulties, or try causes, when people sue each other. A jail to put prisoners in, and a court-house to hold the court in, are built in some town near the centre of the county. The town where they are built is called *shire town*.

A *state* is a large piece of land, containing a number of counties, and a great many towns. The people have one governor, and are all required to keep the same laws. Each town selects a man called a representative, and the representatives meet once a year to make laws to govern the people.

Boundaries are the lines that go round a town, county or state.

Situation means the place where a town or other thing is, and the circumstances of it.

A *mountain* is where the ground rises up very high.

A *river* is a stream of water.

A *pond* is a quantity of water that is kept from running away, by the banks or shores around it.

A *lake* is a larger quantity of water of the same kind.

A *bay* is a place where the water extends into the land, so as to be nearly surrounded by it.

History is an account of things regularly told; or in other words, it is a story.

First settlement means when white people first began to live in a place.

Government means the power that orders people to do right and punishes them when they do wrong.

Law explains what is right, and points out the way people are to be punished, when they do wrong.

Questions. What is a township? What is a county? What is a state? What are boundaries? What is situation? What is a mountain? river? pond? lake? bay? history? What is first settlement? government? law?

SECTION 2

BOUNDARIES &c. OF VERMONT. Lower Canada lies on the north part, Connecticut river is the eastern boundary, Massachusetts lies south, and New-York west. The length of the state from north to south is one hundred fifty-seven miles and a half. At the north part it is ninety miles wide; at the south part it is only forty. It contains nine thousand square miles, that is, nine thousand pieces of land, each one mile square.

A range of high hills, called the Green Mountains, runs north and south through the state, nearly in the middle. Some of the highest mountains in the state will be particularly described hereafter.

Rivers are numerous, but generally small. Those in the eastern part unite with the Connecticut river. Those in the western part run into lake Champlain. Several in the north part run into lake Memphremagog.

The largest bodies of water in Vermont are lake Champlain and lake Memphremagog. Champlain lies between Vermont and New-York. The deepest channel in it is the line between the two states. It is one hundred and twenty miles in length, and from one mile to fifteen wide. It is deep enough for large ships to sail on it. Missisque Bay, Burlington Bay, and East Bay are the principle bays in this lake.

There are several islands, that is, pieces of land surrounded by water, in it, which belong to Vermont. South-Hero is the largest one.

Memphremagog lake, is principally in Canada, but it extends ten or twelve miles into Vermont. Its length is thirty or forty miles, and is from one to three miles wide. South Bay is in this lake.

There are many small lakes, and a great number of ponds. The most important of these will be mentioned in describing the counties and rivers.

The number of townships in Vermont is two hundred and forty-six, most of which have become organized towns. These towns are formed into thirteen counties: viz. Bennington; Windham; Rutland; Windsor;

Addison; Orange; Washington; Chittenden; Orleans; Caledonia; Essex; Grand-Isle, and Franklin.

Some of the counties are much larger, and some are much more wealthy than others. The county of Grand-Isle, has only five towns, while some of the others have twenty-four or five.

Questions. How is Vermont bounded? How long is it? How wide in the north part? in the south? What range of mountains runs through the state from north to south? What is said of the rivers in Vermont? Into what do the rivers, in the east part, run? in the west part? in the north part? What are the two largest bodies of water called? Where is lake Champlain? How long and wide? Where is Memphremagog lake? How long and wide? How many counties?

SECTION 3.

[The following account of the counties is designed to be short, and the particulars given, such as should be committed to memory. If the child is desirous of learning other particulars, they may be found in the Gazetteer of Vermont, by Mr. Thompson.]

BENNINGTON COUNTY lies in the southwest part of the state. It is bounded north, by Rutland County; east by Windham County; south by Massachusetts, west by New-York. In the county are seventeen towns: viz. Pownal, Bennington, Shaftsbury, Arlington, Sandgate, Rupert, Dorset, Manchester, Sunderland, Glas-tenbury, Woodford, Stamford, Readsborough, Searsborough, Winhall, Peru and Landgrove.

Much of this county is mountainous. The rivers and streams of water run in almost all directions, from it. Hoosick, Battenkill, and Pawlet river have the most of their head branches in the county and run westerly. Otter Creek runs northerly. Some of the head branches of West river, are formed here, and run easterly into the Connecticut. Deerfield river, runs southerly. These various streams of water afford excellent opportunities for mills, &c. The soil, where it is not mountainous is excellent, and yields a rich harvest to the husbandman.

In this county the courts are held in two towns, Bennington and Manchester. These are called *half-shire towns*. Bennington is the most wealthy town in the county. Shaftsbury is the second in wealth.

Questions. How is Bennington county bounded? How many towns in it? What are they called? What towns border on Massachusetts? What, on New-York? What, one on both? What is said of the county, in regard to mountains. What river runs northerly? What one easterly? What one southerly? What rivers run westerly? Is the land good? In what towns are courts held? What is the richest town? How is Bennington bounded?

SECTION 4.

WINDHAM COUNTY lies directly east of Bennington, and is bounded north by Windsor County, east by Connecticut river, which separates it from New-Hampshire, and south by Massachusetts. It contains twenty-four towns: viz. Whitingham, Halifax, Guilford, Vernon, Brattleborough, Marlborough, Wilmington, Somerset, Dover, Newfane, Dummerston, Putney, Brookline, Townshend, Wardsborough, Stratton, Jamaica, Acton, Athens, Westminster, Rockingham, Grafton, Windham and Londonderry. It is thirty-six miles long, and about twenty-eight in width. This county is hilly and some parts of it mountainous. On the Connecticut river, are some fine tracts of land, and some excellent towns. Many of the back towns are excellent for grass, and the county is respectable for wealth. Rockingham is the richest town; Brattleborough is the next in wealth. Newfane is the shire town.

West river runs in a southeasterly direction, and, together with its branches, waters nearly half of the county. Saxton's river is a pretty stream, in the northeast part, and waters several towns. Deerfield river is in the southern part of the county, and waters two or three towns.

Questions. Where does Windham County lie? How is it bounded? How many towns in it? What are they

called? How long is the county? How wide? What is said of it, in regard to hills and mountains? What is said of the land on Connecticut river? What, of other parts? Is it a wealthy county? Which is the richest town? Which is the next in wealth? Which is the shire town? What river waters nearly half the county? What river in the northeast part? What in the south part? What towns lie on Connecticut river? What on Massachusetts? What town on both? How is Newfane bounded?

SECTION 5.

WINDSOR COUNTY lies north of Windham. It is bounded on the north by Orange County, east by Connecticut river, west by Rutland County. It contains twenty-three towns: viz. Springfield, Chester, Andover, Weston, Ludlow, Cavendish, Baltimore, Weathersfield, Windsor, Reading, Plymouth, Bridgewater, Woodstock, Hartland, Hartford, Pomfret, Barnard, Stockbridge, Rochester, Bethel, Royalton, Sharon and Norwich. The county is about forty-eight miles long, and thirty wide. The land is much of it hilly, and it sometimes rises into high mountains. The soil is generally very good, and yields rich harvests of grass, corn and grain. The county is well watered, by White river in the northern part, Queechy river in the middle, Millbrook, Black and Williams' river in the southern part. All these streams afford fine sites for mills, factories, &c., and many of them have rich tracts of interval along their banks. There are several flourishing villages, of which Windsor, Woodstock, Royalton and Norwich are largest. The county is more wealthy than any other in the state. Windsor is the richest town. Woodstock is the shire town, and is the next in wealth.

Questions. How is this county bounded? How many towns in it? What are they called? How long and wide is it? Which towns lie on Connecticut river? Through what towns does White river run? In what town does Queechy river empty? What is said of the soil? In which towns are there large villages? What is said of

the wealth of the county? Which town is worth the most property? In which town are courts held? How is Woodstock bounded? How is Windsor bounded?

SECTION 6.

RUTLAND COUNTY lies west of Windsor, and is bounded north, by Addison County, south by Bennington County and west by lake Champlain, which separates it from New-York. There are twenty-six towns in the county: viz. Pawlet, Danby, Mount-Tabor, Mount-Holly, Wallingford, Tinmouth, Middletown, Wells, Poultney, Ira, Clarendon, Shrewsbury, Parkers-town, Rutland, Castleton, Fair-Haven, West-Haven, Benson, Hubbardton, Pittsford, Chittenden, Sherburne, Pittsfield, Brandon, Sudbury and Orwell. The length of the county is forty-two miles; the width about thirty-four. In the southwestern part, the soil is of the best kind; but in the other parts, the land is broken and hilly. Several towns lie on the Green Mountains. The soil in these, generally produces well, where it is cultivated. The county is next to Windsor, both in wealth and population.

Otter Creek river is a fine stream, and runs the whole length of the county from south to north, near the centre. The eastern part is watered by the head branches of White, Queechy and Black river. The western by Hubbardton, Castleton and Poultney river, which fall into the lake. Lake Hiram, in Wallingford, Well's pond, in Wells, and lake Bombazine, in Castleton, are considerable bodies of water. Rutland is the shire town, and is the most wealthy. Orwell and Poultney, are the next in wealth.

Questions. How is Rutland County bounded? How many towns in it? Name them. What is observed of the soil in the southwest part? What is said of it in other parts? Do any towns lie on the Green Mountains? Does the land produce well? Is it a rich county? What river runs north, through the whole county? How is the eastern part watered? How the western part? What pond and

lakes are mentioned? What is the shire town? What are the next to it in wealth? How is Rutland bounded? What towns border on lake Champlain?

SECTION 7.

ADDISON COUNTY is directly north of Rutland, and is bounded north, by Chittenden County, east by Washington, Orange and Windsor County, west by lake Champlain, which separates it from New-York. There are twenty-three towns in it. One of them is not organized. They are, Shoreham, Whiting, Leicester, Goshen, Hancock, Salisbury, Cornwall, Bridport, Addison, Weybridge, Middlebury, Ripton, Kingston, Warren, Lincoln, Bristol, New-Haven, Waltham, Panton, Ferrisburg, Vergennes, Monkton and Starksborough. The length from east to west is thirty-three miles. From north to south, thirty. It is watered principally, by Otter Creek and its branches. On this river the land is uncommonly fertile. The easterly part of the county, is mountainous, and the land is hard to till, though productive. The western part is a rich farming country. Shoreham is the most wealthy. Middlebury is the next in wealth, and is the shire town. Vergennes is a city and the only one in the state. On Otter Creek, in this city, are falls, affording the best water privilege in Vermont. The city is small and does not contain as many people as several other places of equal size. It is fast increasing in wealth.

Questions. How is Addison County bounded? How many towns in it? What are they? How long is it? How wide? What river and its branches water a principal part of it. In what direction does Otter Creek run? What is said of the land on this river? What of it in the easterly part? in the westerly part? What is the shire town? What town is most wealthy? What is the next? What towns lie on the lake? What city in this county? What is said of the water privilege in Vergennes? How is Shoreham bounded? How is Middlebury bounded? What is said of Vergennes?

SECTION 8.

ORANGE COUNTY lies east of Addison, and is bounded north by Caledonia County, east by Connecticut river, south by Windsor County, and west by Washington and Addison County. The number of towns is seventeen: viz. Thetford, Strafford, Tunbridge, Randolph, Braintree, Fairlee, West-Fairlee, Vershire, Chelsea, Brookfield, Bradford, Corinth, Washington, Williamstown, Newbury, Topsham and Orange. Length thirty-four miles; breadth twenty-eight. The streams of water are generally small. Several branches of White river water the southern part. Wait's river the northeastern part, and Ompompanoosuc the southeastern part. In the western part the towns border on the Green Mountains, and the whole county is hilly. It is smaller than most of the foregoing counties, and, for its size, is as wealthy as any one of them. The land is generally good, and well repays the farmer for his toil. Randolph is the most wealthy. Thetford is the next in wealth. Chelsea is the shire town.

Questions. How is Orange County bounded? How many towns in it? What are they? How long is it? How wide? What is said of the rivers? How is the northeastern part watered? eastern? southeastern? southern? What is the largest river? Is the land good? Is the county level, or hilly? What is the richest town? the next? What is the shire town? How is Chelsea bounded? What towns border on Connecticut river? In what town does Wait's river empty into the Connecticut?

SECTION 9.

WASHINGTON COUNTY lies nearly in the middle of the state, and is bounded on the north by Franklin and Orleans, east by Caledonia, south by Orange and Addison, west by Addison and Chittenden County. It contains seventeen towns: viz. Roxbury, Northfield, Waitsfield, Fayston, Duxbury, Moretown, Berlin, Barre, Plainfield, Montpelier, Middlesex, Waterbury, Stow, Worcester, Calais, Marshfield and Elmore. The Green

Mountains divide into two ranges, near the southern part of this county, one branch passing northeasterly, the other, a little west of north. It lies nearly between these two ranges. The land is generally broken and uneven. Onion river with its numerous branches, waters it. On this stream is some of the finest land in the state. Good mill privileges abound on this river. A variety of machinery has been put in operation. The county is respectable for wealth. Montpelier is much the richest town. It is the shire town of the county, and the seat of government of the state. Barre is the next town in wealth.

Questions. How is Washington Co. bounded? Where does it lie? How many towns does it contain? Name them. What is remarked of the Green Mountains? Is it a level county? How is it watered? Is it wealthy? What is the richest town? What is the seat of government of the county and state? What is the next richest town? How is Montpelier bounded?

SECTION 10.

CALEDONIA COUNTY lies northeast of Washington County, and is bounded northwesterly by it and Orleans, northeasterly by Essex County, east by Connecticut river and south by Orange County. It contained eighteen towns before 1326, and then Concord was added to it from Essex County. The towns are Groton, Ryegate, Barnet, Peacham, Cabot, Woodbury, Hardwick, Walden, Danville, St. Johnsbury, Waterford, Concord, Kirby, Lyndon, Wheelock, Sheffield, Sutton, Burke and Newark. The length is about forty miles; breadth about thirty. The western part is mountainous, and many of the towns are elevated, but still admit of successful cultivation. The eastern part is an excellent farming country, and the land lying on the Passumpsic river is very easily cultivated. Passumpsic Joe's and Wells' river, water the eastern and southern part of it; the head branches of Onion and Lamoille river, the western part. Danville is the shire

town, and has the most wealth, and greatest number of people. Barnet is the next in wealth.

Questions. How is Caledonia County bounded? How many towns does it contain? What are they? How long and wide is it? What is said of the towns in the western part? What is said of the land on the Passumpsic river. How is the county watered? What towns lie on Connecticut river? In what town does the Passumpsic empty? What is the shire town? Is Danville the most wealthy? How is it bounded?

SECTION 11.

ESSEX COUNTY lies in the northeastern part of the state. It is bounded north by Lower Canada, east by Connecticut river, south by Connecticut river, and west by Caledonia and Orleans County. In this county are eight organized towns, and eight townships, but little settled. The organized towns are Lunenburg, Guildhall, Granby, Maidstone, Brunswick, Minchhead, Lemington and Canaan. The unorganized are Victory, East-Haven, Ferdinand, Random, Wenlock, Lewis, Averill and Norton. The county is forty-five miles in length, and twenty-three wide. There are no large streams of water in it. Nulhegan river is the largest, Willard's brook, Paul's river, Mill brook, and Neal's brook are in the eastern part; the head branches of Moose, Passumpsic and Clyde river in the western part. Most of the county is hilly and mountainous, and, except in the towns on Connecticut river, some of which are very good, there are but very few inhabitants. Guildhall is the shire town. Lunenburg is the most wealthy.

Questions. How is Essex County bounded? How many towns? What towns are organized? What are unorganized? How long is it? How wide? What is said of the streams? What is the largest one? What other streams are mentioned in the east part? in the west part? Is this a good county of land? What is the shire town? What is the most wealthy? How is Guildhall bounded? What towns lie on Connecticut river? What towns border on Canada?

SECTION 12.

ORLEANS COUNTY lies in the northern part of the state, about the centre. It is bounded north by Canada, east by Essex County, south by Caledonia and Washington County, west by Franklin County. It contains twenty-three towns: viz. Morristown, Hyde-park, Wolcott, Greensborough, Craftsbury, Eden, Kellyvale, Albany, Glover, Barton, Irasburg, Westmore, Brownington, Coventry, Newport, Troy, Westfield, Jay, Salem, Charleston, Morgan, Holland and Derby. The length is about thirty-three miles; breadth, thirty. The surface of the land is the smoothest of any part of the state. It lies wholly between the east and west range of the Green Mountains. Clyde, Barton and Black river, water the eastern and central part; Lamoille and Missisquoi river, the southern and western. The natural ponds are also abundant in it. Memphremagog lake lies partly in it; and partly in Canada. The soil is of the first quality, and in a few years, we may reckon on this county as one of the most wealthy in the state. It is, as yet, but partly settled, though it has gained rapidly, since the people were numbered in 1820. The shire town is Irasburg. Derby is the most wealthy. Morristown is the next in wealth.

Questions. How is Orleans County bounded? How many towns in it? What are they? How long? How wide? What is said of the face of the country? How does it lie? What rivers water the eastern and central part? What the southern and western part? What lake in the northern part? Are there many ponds in it? What is said of the soil? What is the shire town? What is the richest town? What one is the next in wealth? How is Irasburg bounded? What towns border on lake Memphremagog? What towns border on Canada?

SECTION 13.

FRANKLIN COUNTY is in the northwestern part of the state, bounded north by Canada; east by Orleans County, south by Chittenden County and west by lake Cham-

plain. It contains nineteen towns: viz. Sterling, Cambridge, Fairfax, Georgia, St. Albans, Fairfield, Fletcher, Waterville, Johnson, Belvidere, Bakersfield, Sheldon, Swanton, Highgate, Franklin, Enosburg, Montgomery, Richford & Berkshire. It is about thirty-four miles east and west, and thirty-three north and south. In the eastern part, the land is high and broken; in the western is a level tract of land, and the farmer reaps abundant harvests of grass, corn and grain. The Missisquoi river runs westerly, and with its branches waters all the northern part of the county. The southern is watered by Lamoille and its branches. These streams afford many fine opportunities for mills and factories. St. Albans is the shire town, and also the most wealthy. Georgia is the next in wealth.

Questions. How is the County of Franklin situated? How is it bounded? How many towns in it? What are they called? How long is it? How wide? What is said of the land in the eastern part? in the western part? What river waters the northern part? What river waters the southern part? What is the shire town? What town is next to it in wealth? How is St. Albans bounded? What towns lie on lake Champlain? What towns lie on Canada line?

SECTION 14.

CHITTENDEN COUNTY lies on lake Champlain, directly south of Franklin. It is bounded east by Washington County, south by Addison County and west by the lake. It has sixteen towns: viz. Huntington, Hinesburg, Charlotte, Shelburne, St. George, Williston, Richmond, Bolton, Jericho, Burlington, Essex, Colchester, Milton, Westford, Underhill and Mansfield. It is thirty miles long; twenty-two miles wide. Onion river passes through the centre of the county, and Laplott river waters the southern part. On the lake, the land is generally level. Other parts of it are hilly, though not mountainous. The soil is various; in some places it is sandy, and not very productive; in others rich and fertile. Perhaps there is no better land in the country

than the intervals on Onion river. Burlington is the shire town, and also the most wealthy. In Burlington, the University of Vermont is established. The village is the largest in the state. Charlotte is the second town in wealth.

Questions. Where is Chittenden County situated? How is it bounded? How many towns in it? What are they called? How long is it? How wide? Through what part does Onion river pass? How is the southern part watered? What is remarked of the land along the lake? What, on Onion river and other parts? What is the shire town? What is the next town in wealth? What towns lie on the lake? Through what towns does Onion river pass? How is Burlington bounded? How is Charlotte bounded?

SECTION 15.

GRAND-ISLE COUNTY, except one town, is surrounded by the waters of lake Champlain. It extends north to Canada line, and from thence south twenty-eight miles. It is about five miles wide. The towns are five: viz. Alburgh, Grand-Isle, North-Hero, South-Hero, and Vineyard. There are no streams, except some very small ones, which do not afford any good mill privileges. The surface of the ground is generally level. The soil is remarkably productive, and yields fine crops. North-Hero is the shire town. Alburgh is the most wealthy. Grand-Isle is the next in wealth.

Questions. Where is Grand-Isle County situated? How is it bounded? How many towns? Name them. How long is it? How wide? What is the face of the country? What is said of the soil? How is it watered? What is the shire town? What is the most wealthy place? What is the next? What town that does not lie in the lake? How is North-Hero bounded? How is Vineyard bounded?

SECTION 16.

There are gores or small pieces of land lying between towns, that do not belong to them, according to the grants of the towns. Benton's Gore, in Windsor county lies between Weston and Mount-Tabor. Avery's Gore, in Addison county, between Kingston and Rip-ton. Harris' Gore, in Caledonia county, between Gro-ton and Goshen Gore. Goshen Gore, between Harris' Gore and Plainfield. Goshen Gore, between Whee-lock and Walden. Warner's Gore, Warren's Gore, and Avery's Gore, in Essex county, between Lewis and Norton. Coventry Gore, in Orleans county, between Irasburg and Troy. Avery's Gore, in Franklin county, between Belvidere and Montgomery. Avery's Gore, in Chittenden county, between Fayston and Starksbo-rough. These are the most important.

MOUNTAINS. The Green Mountains are a range of high lands, running the whole length of the state, some-times broken by vallies, down which rapid brooks and rivers run; sometimes rising into lofty mountains whose tops interfere with the clouds of heaven. These moun-tains may be considered a leading feature of the state. Roads pass over them by taking advantage of the hol-lows, and winding round where they are the lowest. On the highest part of Middlebury turnpike, people are more than one third part of a mile higher, than the wa-ters of lake Champlain.

About the centre of Vermont, the mountains divide into two ranges; one runs northeasterly; the other runs a little west of north. Onion river finds a passage through the western range, and thus opens a place for a road. Lamoille river also breaks through this range, and there is a good road along its bank.

The eastern range is called the *height of land*. This range divides the waters that fall into Connecticut riv-er, from those that run westerly into lake Champlain, and northwesterly into lake Memphremagog. It is not so high, nor so much broken as the other. It admits of roads passing over it in various places, without much

inconvenience. Its height diminishes as it proceeds north.

Questions. In which county is Benton's Gore? How many called Avery's Gore? Where are they? Where is Harris' Gore? Goshen Gores? Warner's Gore? Warren's Gore? What is said of the Green Mountains? How high is the highest part of Middlebury turnpike? Where is the range divided into two parts? What is said of the western range? What rivers break through it. What is said of the eastern range?

SECTION 17.

PARTICULAR names have been given to some of the highest peaks of the mountains, in different parts of the state, some of which should be mentioned.

Killington Peak, in Sherburne, and *Shrewsbury Peak*, in Shrewsbury, are lofty mountains, of the same range, about three thousand nine hundred feet higher than the ocean. They may be seen a great distance. *Camel's Rump*, or *Hump* is so called, because the top very much resembles the hump on a camel's back. It is in Huntington, forty or fifty miles north of Killington Peak. It is still higher than that, being about four thousand two hundred feet above the sea. It is twenty-five miles northeast from Middlebury, and twenty miles southeast from Burlington. From the top is an inexpressibly grand prospect of "all the country round."

Mansfield Mountain is in Mansfield. The two highest parts, are called *Nose* and *Chin*, as they are supposed to resemble the face of a man, when lying on his back. The highest peak is four thousand two hundred and seventy-nine feet above the ocean. "The Chin is higher than any other land in Vermont, according to captain Partridge's admeasurement." *Sterling Mountain* is in the adjoining town and is nearly as high. *Jay Mountain*, partly in Jay, and partly in Montgomery, Westfield and Richford, is another of the lofty summits of the western range of the Green Mountains.

Ascutney Mountain, is situated in Windsor and Weathersfield. It is three thousand three hundred and twenty feet high. There is but little timber on the mountain, and, from the summit is a most delightful prospect of a part of Vermont and a part of New-Hampshire. Numerous mountains that have particular names assigned them, are in different parts of the state, but are not of sufficient importance to need a description in this little work.

Questions. Where is Killington Peak? How high is it? What is said of it? Where is Camel's Rump? How high is it? Describe Mansfield Mountain. Where is Jay Mountain? What is said of Ascutney? What is said of other mountains?

SECTION 18.

RIVERS. The rivers in Vermont are numerous, though none are very large. Most of them have been mentioned in the description of the counties, but they require a more distinct notice. Those in the eastern part are the following:

Deerfield river heads in Stratton, and runs southerly till it enters Massachusetts; then passes on southeasterly till it falls into the Connecticut.

West river has its head branches in Peru and Weston, on the Green Mountains. It receives a number of streams on both sides of it; passes on in a southeastern direction, and enters the Connecticut at Brattleborough.

Saxton's river has its head branches in Windham, and runs a little south of east into the Connecticut at Westminster. A Mr. Saxton was drowned near the mouth, from which it takes its name. It is from ten to fifteen miles in length.

William's river is formed in Chester, by the union of several streams from Ludlow, Andover, Windham and Chester. Running a southeast course twelve or fifteen miles, it enters the Connecticut at Rockingham.

Black river is considerable of a stream. It heads in

Plymouth, runs a serpentine course, and enters the Connecticut at Springfield. Its general course is south-east. Its length is about thirty-five miles.

Queechy river rises in Sherburne, on the Green Mountains, and runs easterly. It is thirty-five or forty miles long, and is a very pleasant stream. Its mouth is in Hartland.

White river rises in Kingston and Hancock. It has various large branches rising in other towns. The water is whiter than other streams, and from this is its name. Its course is somewhat serpentine, in an easterly direction. It is a fine stream of water. The scenery along its banks is often varied and highly beautiful. In Hartford its waters unite with those of the Connecticut. The length is from fifty to sixty miles. From Bethel to its mouth it is from ten to fifteen rods wide.

Ompompanoosuc river rises in Vershire. It receives more tributary streams, than almost any other river of equal length, in the state. Twenty miles is about its length. It affords a large number of excellent mill privileges, and enters the Connecticut in Norwich.

Wail's river has its head branches in Harris' Gore and Washington. It receives several other considerable branches that rise in other towns. Its course is nearly east. At the falls in Bradford, near where it enters the Connecticut, as good mill privileges are afforded, as on any stream in this part of Vermont. Length, from fifteen to twenty miles.

Wells' river heads in Kettle pond, in Groton. It falls into Long pond, which is two miles in length. From thence it runs southeasterly. Soon after it enters Newbury, its waters rush down a precipice and form great falls. Mills and other machinery are very numerous on it. Length about twenty miles. Its mouth is in Newbury.

Passumpsic river has its head branches in Westmore and Newark. Its course is about south. There are considerable falls in Lyndon and Barnet. There are two large branches, beside a number of less importance. *Moose river*, which enters it at St. Johnsbury, has its

head in East-Haven, and is more than twenty miles in length. Joe's brook, which enters it at Barnet, runs from a pond in the north part of Walden. It passes through Joe's pond, which is nearly three miles long. Its length is about fifteen miles. On the banks of these streams are some excellent towns, and some as fine farms as any in the whole state. The Passumpsic is thirty-four miles long.

Nulhegan river rises in Averill, and runs southeasterly, entering the Connecticut near the line between Brunswick and Minehead. It is about three rods wide at the mouth, and not far from twenty miles long. There are a great number of less streams, that fall into the Connecticut at various places.

Questions. Where does Deerfield river rise and what is its course? Give the same particulars of West river; Saxton's river; William's river; Black river; Queechy river; White river; Ompompanoosuc river; Wait's river; Wells' river; Passumpsic and its branches; Nulhegan river. On what rivers are falls mentioned?

[The last section may be divided into two lessons.]

SECTION 19.

The following rivers fall into Memphremagog lake.

Clyde river rises in Random and Wenlock. Its general course is northwest. It receives the waters from Knowlton lake in Morgan, which is four miles long and two wide, also Echo pond, in Charleston, by the same stream. Much of the way, this river is still water, till it comes near the lake. It has been proposed to construct a canal up the Nulhegan river and down this stream, to unite the waters of the Connecticut river, with the Memphremagog lake. It runs through Salem lake, a beautiful sheet of water in Salem, and has its mouth in Derby. Its length is about thirty miles.

Barton river originates "in Glover from the fountains of *Runaway pond*," and runs a north course. Another head branch rises in Sutton, passes through Fish pond, and Chrystal lake, the clearest, and most beau-

tiful sheet of water in the region, called formerly Bell-water-pond. At the outlet of this pond are the best mill privileges in the region. From Willoughby's lake in Westmore, which is about six miles long, and one mile and a half wide, issues another important branch, called Willoughby's river. Barton river enters the Memphremagog in Coventry. It is from fifteen to twenty miles in length.

Black river rises in Albany, and runs south six or eight miles, then turns and runs north, passing again through the whole town of Albany, thence on to the lake in Salem. It is a sluggish stream, and derives its name from the colour of its waters. Its length is thirty miles.

The foregoing are all the streams that fall into the Memphremagog, which are important. The following empty their waters into lake Champlain.

Missisque river, (better spelled Missisco) so named from the Indian words *missi* meaning *plenty* and *kiskoo* meaning *water fowls*, rises in Kellyvale, and runs north till it enters Canada; it then turns west, then south-west and enters Vermont, and then winds a western course through the whole of Franklin county and enters the Champlain in Highgate. It receives numerous branches from the south side of it, on which excellent opportunities for mills, are afforded. Dead branch rises in Fletcher and is about twenty miles long. There are several falls on it, but in general it is not rapid. It is navigable for vessels to Swanton falls, six miles. Its whole length is about seventy-five miles. Its intervals are excellent.

Lamoille river formerly had its head in Long pond, in Glover. The same pond as has been since called Runaway pond, of which an account will hereafter be given. Its head branches are now in Greensborough. Lake Beautiful in this town empties its waters into it. The general course of the river is nearly west. Green river from Eden; North branch that heads in Bakersfield; Brown's river that heads in Mansfield, are its most important branches. None of them are very large.

It is a pleasant stream, and has some excellent interval on its banks. Mr. Champlain discovered it 1609, and called it *la mouette*, the French word for gull a fowl abundant at its mouth. When it was put on to the French map of New Discoveries, the *ts* were not crossed and hence its name *la Moille*. Before it reaches Cambridge, it is a sluggish stream. Between that town and the lake are some rapids and falls. It is from sixty to seventy miles long, and enters the lake in Colchester.

Onion river rises in Molly's Pond, in Cabot. Its course is southwest to Montpelier, then a little north of west. The greatest fall in the state is on this stream. It descends five hundred feet, in a distance of thirty or forty rods. It has a number of tributaries. Stevens' branch rises in Washington; North branch in Elmore; Dog river in Roxbury; Mad river in Avery's Gore between Ripton and Kingston; Waterbury river rises in Mansfield. There are several smaller ones. This river, in passing the western branch of the Green Mountains, has worn some deep and curious channels into solid rock, which will be mentioned under the name of *curiosities*. It is named *Onion river* from the profusion of wild onions formerly found on its banks. Its intervals are rich. After a course of seventy miles it enters the lake between Colchester and Burlington.

Otter Creek rises in Mount-Tabor, and runs south into Peru, then turns north, runs through the whole of Mount-Tabor, and pursues nearly the same course till it unites with the waters of the lake, in Ferrisburg. This is the largest river in the state. Its branches are numerous, and some of them important. Mill river rises in Mount-Tabor, and unites with it in Clarendon. Cold river rises in Parkerstown, and enters it at Clarendon north line. Little West river rises in Tinmouth, and unites with it in Rutland. East Creek rises in Parkerstown, and unites in Rutland. Philadelphia river rises in Goshen and unites with it in Pittsford. Middlebury river rises in Hancock, and empties at Middlebury. Branch river rises in Ripton and Lincoln,

and empties in New-Haven. Lemon Fair river rises in Orwell, and runs north into the creek in Weybridge. Dead branch rises in Bridport, and empties at Ferrisburg. These branches are from fifteen to twenty-five miles in length, affording numerous mill seats. The largest falls on Otter Creek are at the city of Vergennes, to which place the river is navigable for the largest vessels of the lake. The intervals are extensive, on its banks, and better land can hardly be wished. The whole length is ninety miles.

Hubbardton river rises in Sudbury, passes through Hubbardton lake, and falls into Champlain in West-Haven.

Castleton river rises in Pittsford. In Castleton it receives the waters of lake Bombazine, which is six miles long and two wide. It unites with Poultney river in Fair-Haven. They pass on to the head of the lake at Whitehall.

Battenkill river and *Hoosic river* have their head branches in Bennington county, soon leave the state and pass on to the Hudson river.

Questions. What is said of Clyde river? In what towns does it rise? What lake and pond discharge their waters by this stream? In what town does it empty? Give the same particulars of Nulhegan river. Describe Barton river its branches, ponds, &c. Describe Black river and its branches. Missisque, or Missisco river, and its branches. Give an account of Lamoille and its branches. How did its name originate? Describe Onion river and its branches. Otter Creek and its branches. What is said of Poultney and Castleton river?

[The last section should be divided into three or four lessons.]

SECTION 20.

SOIL, PRODUCTIONS, &c. There is a great difference in the land of Vermont. This is usually called difference of soil. In some places there are so many stones, it is hardly possible to plough the ground. Such land when it is cleared of the timber, is commonly used for pasturing cattle, sheep and horses. Sometimes the

land is so wet that it cannot be ploughed, and then it is used for grass ground, and people cut hay upon it. Sometimes the hills are very steep, and such land is planted with apple-trees or used for pasturing. Much of the land on the rivers is very rich, and is easy to be ploughed. The land, that is higher, is often nearly or quite as good, and yields all the things that the farmer wishes to raise on it. In a great part of the state the land is loomy or mellow, but in some places there is a mixture of clay, and the land is harder to plough, though it yields as well as other land. In some places the soil is sandy, and is not very good.

Wheat, rye, corn, oats, barley, peas, beans, various kinds of grass, potatoes, turnips and various kinds of garden sauce, flax and hemp, are the most common productions, and may be raised in every part of the state. Hops, buck-wheat and millet are frequently raised. Several kinds of fruit trees are cultivated in most of the towns. Apples are abundant except in new towns. Plums and cherries of various kinds abound. Pears and peaches do not thrive well in the northern parts. Currants are cultivated in almost every garden. As great a variety of *wild* fruits and berries are found as in any part of the New-England states.

Questions. What use is made of very stony land? of wet land? of steep or hilly land? What is said of the land on the rivers. What is said of higher land. What things may be cultivated in every part of the state. What are sometimes cultivated? What is said of fruit trees? What is abundant? What others are mentioned? What kinds of fruit do not flourish in the northern parts? What is said of wild fruit and berries?

SECTION 21.

CLIMATE. The climate is generally cold. It is considerably different in the northern and southern parts. The hills and high lands also affect it considerably. There is often a week or ten days difference in the forwardness of vegetables in the spring, between the towns

on the Connecticut or the lake, and the towns on the mountain. The weather changes more frequently in the southern and western parts than in the northern, especially in the winter. Frosts sometimes come so early as to injure corn in the north parts, and snows have been known to fall in October to the depth of several inches. In general snow falls in December and covers the ground till April. In 1816 snow fell in some places several inches deep the 8th and 9th of June. But this was an unheard of occurrence. Corn is usually planted from the tenth of May to the twenty-fifth, and is usually ripe in September. Severe hail, wind, thunder and lightning are not common. The air is generally pure, and no part of the country is more healthy. Some dreadful diseases have prevailed. The most terrible of which was denominated the "spotted fever." This prevailed but a few years. The dysentery has frequently proved mortal to numbers of children, but the consumption is the most common and fatal disorder. The waters are uncommonly clear and pure excepting near lake Champlain where they are brackish.

Questions. What is said generally of the climate? Is it various in different parts? How much difference between river and mountain towns? In what parts does the weather more frequently change? When does snow generally fall? How long lie on the ground? What is mentioned in 1816? When is corn planted—when is it ripe? What is said of hail, &c.? Is Vermont healthy? What is said of diseases? What disorder is most common? What is said of the waters?

SECTION 22.

CURIOSITIES. There are several things of uncommon occurrence, with which I think you ought to be acquainted; and some of which, I hope you will be able to examine hereafter, in order to become more familiar with the displays of your Creator's wisdom and greatness. I shall first mention caves, that is, rooms in the ground. There are fifteen or twenty found in

Vermont. Some of them are small, and some of them have not been sufficiently examined, to be described. In the northeast part of Arlington is one into which the descent is steep. The entrance is so small that but one person can enter it at a time. The room is thirteen rods long, some of the way very narrow, but in general eight or ten feet wide. On the east side of Mount Anthony in Bennington is a cave that has stalactites hanging from the roof and sides. A stalactite is like an icicle formed of stone. These are very curious. In Brandon are two caves about a mile and a half east of the meetinghouse. To get into the largest one, a person has to go down, like going into a well nearly twenty feet. The first room is eighteen feet long and sixteen wide. From this room is a narrow passage into another one larger. In Bradford, in Wright's Mountain, is a cave called Devil's Den. It is thought that human beings once lived in it. There is one in Burlington by the same name. The cave in Clarendon is very interesting. The entrance is a passage, about two feet and a half in diameter, thirty feet in extent. It leads into a large room twenty feet long, twenty feet high, and twelve feet wide. All the walls are of solid rock. From the top hang stalactites of very beautiful appearance and various shapes. From this room is a passage about as large as the other, which leads into another room larger than the first. It is thirty feet long and twenty wide. Sometimes this room is filled with water. There are several caves in Danby, but they have not been sufficiently examined, to be described. In Dorset is a very large cavern. It is nine rods long and four wide. From this cave are two other openings that lead into other rooms. That, on the right hand, leads to a room twenty feet long and twelve wide. From this room there is an other passage that leads to a "spacious hall" eighty feet long and thirty feet wide. The left hand passage, from the first room, leads to a room twelve feet square; an opening from this leads to another room. To examine all these rooms is interesting in a very high degree to the lovers

of the works of nature. The caves in Duxbury and Halifax are said to be interesting. In the northeast part of Monkton is a cave often visited by the curious. There are two large rooms, and from the roof stalactites hang like icicles. The caves in Plymouth were discovered but a few years since, and are very interesting. The largest "is entered by a passage about the size of a well and is very steep. It leads to a room twenty-seven feet long and twenty wide. From this room is a large sloping passage, in a northeasterly direction, into another room of considerable size. From this room are two passages to two other rooms, about the size of common bed rooms; and an opening to the east, into another apartment. Proceeding northerly from this is a spacious room, thirty feet long, twelve feet wide and twenty high. The rocks from the sides, meet at the top, and appear like a roof. From the last mentioned room a passage leads south, into a room that resembles a large oven, twelve feet long and four wide. From the roof stalactites are beautifully hung." But many who have visited it, seemed unwilling to leave any thing beautiful for after visitants, and wantonly broke them off and destroyed them. There is a cave in Salisbury, that appears to have been once inhabited by Indians. There are others in other towns, and undoubtedly new ones will be found hereafter.

Questions. What is said of the cave in Arlington? What is found in the cave in Bennington? What is a stalactite? How many caves are mentioned in Brandon? Describe the largest one. In what towns are caves called Devil's Den? What is said of the cave in Clarendon? Describe the cave in Dorset. Describe the cave in Monkton. What is said of the cave in Plymouth? What is said of the stalactites in it?

SECTION 23.

FALLS, &c. Several of the falls in Vermont may be reckoned curiosities. Though our streams are not large yet on some of them, the fall is great. The fifteen

mile falls are on the Connecticut river. They are remarkable only for their length. There are falls on Black river in Cavendish, that are very interesting. "Here the channel of the river has been worn down one hundred feet; and rocks very large have been undermined and thrown down, one upon another. Holes are worn into the rocks of various size and forms." They are from a foot to eight feet in diameter, and from a foot to fifteen in depth. These are nearly round like a well. There are others larger nearly round, from six to twenty feet deep; "worn almost perfectly smooth into the solid rock."

McConnel's falls, on the Lamoille river in Johnson, are interesting. After the water pours over a ledge of rocks fifteen feet high, it takes a northwestern course over a bed of rocks, about one hundred rods, narrowing its channel and increasing its velocity. It then forms a whirlpool and sinks under a bed of rocks, that runs across the river. The arch is of solid rock, about eight feet wide. The water rises, below, through numerous holes, and exhibits the appearance of the boiling of a pot. In the town of Milton the waters of this river fall one hundred and fifty feet, in the distance of thirty rods. "Near the middle of the cataract or falls, is a small island, on each side of which the water rushes down with the greatest violence, rebounding from rock to rock, sending its spray or mist into the air," and almost stunning those who visit it, by the loudness of the noise. In Troy, the Missisquoi river falls down a ledge of rocks about seventy feet. "These falls and the still deep water below, present a grand and interesting scene, when viewed from a rock, that projects over them, of one hundred and twenty feet, perpendicular height."

The waters of Onion river in Marshfield, fall over a ledge of rocks, it is said five hundred feet, in the distance of thirty rods. The stream is not large, but the fall is so great, it is a very interesting curiosity. It may be seen from the road that leads from Cabot to Montpelier. In Waterbury this river has worn a chan-

nel into the rocks, near a hundred feet deep and as many wide. This channel is worn through a hill, and proves that at some former period, there was a pond above, and large falls in the river. "On one side the rocks are nearly perpendicular, some of which have fallen across the bed of the stream, and now form a natural bridge." Others, which appear to have been loosened, have fallen against the wall, and have formed caverns, which seem as if they were rooms, fitted up for the convenience of man. This channel may be seen by only stepping a few feet from the road that passes down the river.

A great many other curiosities of the same kind occur in different parts of the state; those mentioned above and the falls at Vergennes are the most interesting. One or two of different kinds I shall mention. Stone bridges are found in a number of places. One over Stone Bridge brook in Georgia, is twelve or fourteen feet wide. The width of the arch is forty or fifty feet. Another of the same description is found near Curtis' mills in Kellyvale. In Norwich is a very singular curiosity. Two pine trees, one eighteen inches the other, two feet diameter, stand about twelve feet apart. About twenty feet from the ground, a large limb goes across from one to the other, and is firmly united to both. The trees are about of equal size above where the limb unites them.

Questions. On what river are the fifteen mile falls. Describe the falls on Black river in Cavendish. What is said of McConnell's falls in Johnson? Describe the falls in Milton. What is said of the falls in Troy? What account is given of the falls in Marshfield? What curiosity is mentioned in Waterbury? What is said of it? Where are stone bridges mentioned? Give an account of the curiosity in Norwich.

CHAPTER II.

NATURAL HISTORY.

SECTION 1.

THE subjects embraced in Natural History are various and important. Under this head I shall give some account of the plants and trees; native and domestic animals; fowls, fish, &c. also some account of the rocks and minerals, found in Vermont. When older, I hope you will be disposed to pay particular attention to these subjects, and to study some larger work, in which they will be more fully described.

BOTANY. There are several hundred plants, herbs, &c. in the state. Many of them are important for medicine, or other uses. It would take up too much room, in this little work, to mention the names, much more, to describe them. The names of most of them are given in Thompson's Gazetteer, pp. 19—26.

FOREST TREES. The white pine is the largest tree found, and was formerly very abundant. It is one of the most valuable trees for erecting buildings. Several kinds of oak, walnut, and chestnut are found in the southern part; butternut, elm, ash, maple, birch, beech, bass and lever wood or iron wood abound on intervals, and on much of the upland. Cedar and tamarack are found abundant in swamps. Hemlock, spruce, and fir, cover most of the mountains, and as they are always green, have given the name to the mountains. There is a great variety of smaller trees, such as poplar, cher-

ry, alder, moosewood, sumach mountain ash, &c. Many trees are planted and cultivated that do not grow wild. The locust tree, and many fruit trees are of this kind.

The maple tree yields sap from which sugar is made, that is as good as any brought from other places. It makes the best fire wood of any tree, and is very handsome when planted for a shade tree. Walnut, and white oak grow in the southern part of Vermont, and are better for timber to make waggons, sleighs, &c. than any other found. In the northern parts white ash, red oak, and elm are used for these purposes. Pine, spruce and hemlock are sawed into boards, made into shingles, and hewed into timber for building. Bass, maple, birch, and cherry are sawed for cabinet work. Tamarack and cedar make the most durable posts to set in the ground for fence.

Questions. What is said of herbs and plants? How many can you think of, that you have seen growing in the garden or field?

What is the largest forest tree? What trees grow in the southern part of the state? What trees are usually found on intervals? What trees abound on our mountains? What trees grow in swamps? What timber is used for boards? What timber is sawed for cabinet work? What is best to last for posts set in the ground?

SECTION 2.

ANIMALS. Quadrupeds, or animals that have four feet, may be divided into two kinds, wild and domestick. Wild are such as live in the woods. These are not now so plenty as formerly and a few are hardly known, that once were numerous. There are thirty six kinds mentioned by Mr. Williams in his History: viz. moose, bear, wolf, deer, fox, wild cat, racoon, porcupine, woodchuck, skunk, martin, hare, rabbit, weasel, ermine, squirrel, mole and mouse. These live on the land. The beaver, otter, muskrat, and mink frequent rivers, lakes and ponds.

The moose is larger than any other wild animal in the state. It has been known to be seven feet tall and to weigh thirteen hundred pounds. It is now seldom found. The bear is the next in size or rather in weight, and is a mischievous animal. It destroys sheep and young cattle and often injures fields of corn. Bears have sometimes destroyed people; but, in general, are afraid of men. They go into dens in the winter and there live, or sleep, without food till spring, when they are always found very fat. The wolf resembles the dog in shape. It is a mischievous animal, kills sheep merely to suck their blood, and often leaves hardly one of a flock alive. This animal is very fierce, and has sometimes destroyed men. But few remain in the state. The deer is a pretty and harmless animal. It has horns with several branches. Hardly any animal can run faster. In the northeast part of the state, they are very numerous. The catamount is a fierce and terrible animal. It destroys animals much larger than itself, and is capable of leaping a great distance to seize its prey. This animal is a species of the cat kind, and was never numerous in the state or country. Its common weight is from eighty to one hundred pounds. There are several species of wild cats, which vary in size, colour and appearance. The wolverene is next to the catamount in size; but is very scarce. Foxes are numerous. Four kinds are common. The raccoon resembles the fox in shape, but has short legs and is heavier according to its size. The beaver and otter are now hardly found in the state. The other animals are small, and are so well known as not to need a description.

DOMESTIC ANIMALS are such as do not live wild. On every farm you will find several kinds; horses, cattle sheep and hogs are the most numerous and the most profitable. There is hardly any place, better adapted to raising and fattening them, than this state. The number of horses in the state is about fifty thousand; the number of cattle is about three hundred thousand; the number of sheep is not far from one million.

Many horses are taken to Boston, Albany and New-York, every year to be sold. Large droves of cattle are sold every year for beef. Several hundred hogs are carried to market. Mules are frequent. In most farm houses a dog and cat are considered necessary. Fowls are generally kept. Turkeys, geese and hens are often raised to be sent to market. Doves are numerous. Ducks are sometimes kept, and occasionally peacocks and Guinea hens.

Questions. What is a quadruped? How may four footed animals be divided? How many wild animals, does Mr. Williams say, are found in Vermont? Name some of them that live on land. Name them that live about water. What is said of the moose? bear? wolf? deer? catamount? wild cat? wolverene? fox? raccoon? beaver and otter? other animals?

What are domestic animals? What four kinds of domestic animals are most common? How many horses in the state? cattle? sheep? What three others are mentioned? What fowls are common? What others are sometimes found?

SECTION 3.

BIRDS. Those which are found on the lakes, ponds, rivers, &c. are the goose, duck, teal, heron, gull, shell drake, crane, stork, loon and water hen. There are several species of several of them. Those usually called singing birds, are the robin, thrush, blackbird, bob-lincoln, bluebird, yellowbird, wren, catbird, springbird, goldfinch and hangbird. The others are the eagle, hawk, crow, owl, woodpecker, partridge, bluejay, martin, swallow, kingbird, woodcock, kingfisher, snipe, whippoorwill, nighthawk, crossbill, snowbird, hummingbird and many others. There are no less than seven sorts of woodpeckers, and among the others, there are different kinds.

FISH. Sturgeon, salmon, salmontROUT, shad, bass, pickerell, eel, alewife, perch, trout, pout, sucker and dace. Some of these are now seldom taken, though formerly all were plenty. Some of the salmontROUTS in

several of the ponds are very large, and nearly as fine flavoured as salmon.

SERPENTS. There are but few snakes in Vermont; and these are usually less poisonous than those found in warmer climates. The rattlesnake, blacksnake, greensnake, striped snake and adder are found, but only the striped snake is seen in large numbers, and this is perfectly harmless. Rattlesnakes live only in a few towns.

AMPHIBEIOUS REPTILES, or such as can live both in air and water, are common in the state: viz. turtles, frogs, toads and lizards. There are two kinds of turtles and six of frogs. Frogs have been found in the heart of trees, in solid rocks, and deep in the solid earth. In Windsor, Castleton, Burlington and Bridgewater, they have been dug out of the solid earth, from six to more than thirty feet in depth. After being a few minutes in the warm air, they appeared as active as any, though they have probably been buried ever since the flood. You may read some curious accounts of these in Thompson's Gazetteer and Williams' History of Vermont.

INSECTS. Of insects there are so many kinds, it would be difficult to reckon them up, and repeat their names. The grasshopper, cricket, spider, butterfly, humblebee, honeybee, hornet, beetle, ant, wasp, black-fly, horsefly, firefly, musqueto, moth, and a multiplicity of bugs and worms, are every where seen in the warm season.

Questions. What fowls or birds are found about lakes, ponds, &c.? Are there several species of them? Mention the names of those called singing birds. What other's can you think of? How many sorts of woodpeckers?

What fish are found in our lakes, ponds and rivers? What is said of the salmon trout?

Are there many snakes in Vermont? Repeat the names of those mentioned. Are rattlesnakes common?

What amphibeious reptiles? Repeat their names. How many kinds of turtles? how many of frogs? What curious circumstance is mentioned concerning frogs?

Are insects numerous? Mention the names of such as are most common.

SECTION 4.

GEOLOGY, "treats of the earth in general" and describes the kind and situation of rocks and soils. In Vermont there is a great variety of rocks and stones, with which as you grow older, I hope you will become more acquainted. It is a curious fact that ledges of the same kind of rock are often found extending a great distance. The rock, that forms the Green Mountains, is a kind called Mica Slate. This range of rocks extends from one end of the state to the other. Between the Champlain and the top of the Green Mountains are several kinds, the strata on beds of which run nearly north and south. The first is called red Sandstone; 2. Graywacke; 3. Metaliferous Limestone; or a lime stone that has some sort of metal in it; 4. Transition Sandstone; 5. Transition Argillite; 6. Primitive Argillite; 7. Sparry Limestone; 8. Granular Limestone; 9. Granular Quartz; 10. Hornblende Rock; 11. Gneiss and Granite. Between the top of the mountain and Connecticut river, the ranges are not so easily traced, and in fact, but one kind has been found extending through any considerable part of the state. From Dummerston a range of Argillaceous Slate has been examined as far north as Newbury. It appears again in Barnet, Waterford, and Albany, and at some places between these towns. (Argillaceous slate is such as slates used in school are made of.) A range of Serpentine appears in the south part of the state in Whitingham, and in the north part in Craftsbury and Kellyvale. It is found in five or six towns between these, and undoubtedly makes a range through the whole state. At Rochester it is very fine. Broken ranges of Granite appear in various places, and this may probably be considered the most abundant rock east of the Green Mountains. Soapstone or Freestone, occurs in several places. Mica Slate is also abundant.

Questions. What is Geology? What is mentioned as a curious fact? What kind of rock composes a greater part of the Green Mountain range? What is said of a Serpentine range? What is the most abundant rock east of the Green Mountains?

SECTION 5.

MINERALOGY. But a small part of the state has been, as yet, examined with attention, in regard to minerals. Iron ore is abundant in almost all parts. Lead has been found in Thetford, containing a portion of silver. It has been found, in other towns in small quantities. A piece of native gold has lately been found in Newfane, but no traces of any more has been discovered. Silver has not, to my knowledge, been discovered except united with lead. Copper does not occur, in any quantity, though it has been found. A variety of minerals of different kinds, some valuable, and others highly beautiful for *cabinet specimens*, have been found, in different parts of the state. The following are the principal kinds, together with the places where they occur.

Actynolite occurs in Windham, Newfane, Grafton and other places.

Agaric Mineral is found in Lyndon and Groton.

Aluminous Slate—at Pownal, Rockingham and Concord.

Amethyst occurs in Westminster and Ludlow.

Amianthus is found in Kellyvale, Weybridge, Barton and Mount-Holly.

Argillaceous Slate in Dummerston and Albany and in a greater part of the towns between them.

Asbestos is abundant in Kellyvale, Troy and Rochester.

Augite occurs in Charlotte.

Bitter Spar is obtained in Kellyvale, Grafton and Bridgewater.

Blende or *Sulphuret of Zinc* has been discovered in Orwell.

Calcareous Spar is in many towns west of the mountain, and in several on the east side.

Calcareous Tufa occurs in Clarendon, Middlebury and Burlington.

Carbonate of Lime, or *Limestone* is very abundant in the west part of the state. It is found in Concord, Lyndon, Peacham, Plymouth, and many other towns in the east part.

Chlorite is abundant in Concord, Grafton, Bethel and elsewhere.

Clay is found in all parts of Vermont.

Green Carbonate of Copper is found at Bellows' Falls.

Copperas, at Strafford, Bridgewater, and other places.

Cyanite, at Grafton, Cabot, and Norwich.

Diallage is found in New-Haven.

Dolomite occurs at Jamaica.

Epidote, at Middlebury, Chester, Berkshire and Concord.

Feldspar, Townshend, Thetford and many other places.

Fibrolite, Concord.

Flint is said to be found at Orwell.

Fluats of Lime occurs at Putney and Rockingham.

Garnets are found in Bethel, Woodstock, Grafton, Windham and Concord.

Graphite or *Black Lead*, is found in Hancock and Wheelock.

Hornblende is found in a great number of towns.

Indisotite occurs at Bellows' Falls.

Iron in many towns—it is abundant in the state.

Jasper is found at Middlebury and vicinity.

Kaolin occurs in Monkton and Brookline.

Lead, (Galena,) Thetford and Sunderland.

Macte has been found near Bellows' Falls.

Manganese Oxide, Monkton, Brandon, Pittsford, Goshen and Concord.

Marble is found all along the lake shore.

Marl occurs in Peacham, Barnard and Brookfield.

Mica is found in most towns.

Mica, (Phenosc,) Concord and Cabot.

Novaculite is found in Concord and at Memphremagog Lake.

Potstone, at Bellows' Falls.

Quartz is found common. Very fine crystals have been obtained at Lyndon, Bridgewater and other places.

Scapolite occurs at Brattleborough.

Schorl, at Grafton, Concord, Craftsbury and elsewhere.

Serpentine, at Kellyvale, Troy, Rochester and Newfane.

Stalactite is found in Plymouth, Bennington and Dorset.

Staurolite occurs at Chester, Putney, Cabot and Pittsfield.

Steatite is abundant at Bethel, Rochester, Troy, Bridgewater, Fletcher, Newfane, Westminster, &c.

Talc is common.

French Chalk is found in Rochester.

Tremolite occurs in Wardsborough and at Bellows' Falls.

Zoisite is found at Wardsborough.

New localities of minerals are every year discovered, and new varieties are frequently found. A state cabinet has been commenced, and a room prepared for it in the state house at Montpelier.

Questions. What is said of minerals generally? What mineral is abundant? What is said of gold? silver? copper? lead? Where is Actynolite found? [*Ask the same questions in regard to so many of the others, as is thought expedient by the instructor.*] Is any mineral mentioned in the town where you live? Where is a state cabinet begun to be collected?

CHAPTER III.

HISTORY OF VERMONT.

SECTION 1.

THE Indians were formerly the owners of the soil, and the inhabitants of this tract of country. Here they sported in the vallies, hunted on the mountains, or glided swiftly over the waters in their bark canoes. They lived in huts slightly built, which they often left, as a prospect of taking game excited them to change their place of abode. They were a different race of men from the English, and had nothing about them which appeared like civilization. They were emphatically *wild men*, and only sought for what nature required. They employed themselves in hunting, fishing and war. Their food was the flesh of wild animals, and a few things which they cultivated, such as corn, beans, &c. They clothed themselves with the skins of animals which they killed in hunting. Government with them, was simple, but efficient. Their old men were counsellors. Laws were passed in a public meeting, and were recorded in the memory only. A sachem or chief was the leader of a tribe. He led them on to war and directed them when hunting.

A tribe called the Iroquois owned the land in the west part of Vermont, and once had their habitations on the lake and on the rivers. -- Indians from other tribes frequented other parts. It is not known that any white person visited Vermont, earlier than the year 1609.

During this year, Samuel Champlain, came up the Sorrelle river and examined the lake which he called by his own name. A long period elapsed before any settlement was begun. In 1724, a fort was built on Connecticut river, within the limits of the county of Windham, called fort Dummer. In 1731, a fort was built by the French, on the west side of Lake Champlain, and a settlement formed on the opposite side, which was the first settlement in the west part of the state. These were almost the only settlements made for a number of years. This is accounted for from the local situation of this tract of country; lying, as it did, between the provinces owned by England and France, which, with their Indian allies, were engaged in almost constant wars. But when Canada was taken by the English in the year 1760, the danger in a great measure, ceased; the state rapidly settled afterward. Vermont was anciently claimed by the state of New-Hampshire and the state of New-York. New-Hampshire began to make grants of towns in 1649. A violent contest immediately commenced between the two states, which was not settled till 1764. The king of England then decided it in favour of New-York. New-Hampshire had made one hundred and thirty-eight grants of land, and many had paid New-Hampshire for the lands thus granted. New-York unjustly declared these grants void, that is, good for nothing; and required the inhabitants to buy the lands a second time, on which they lived. The prices set were very high. A few towns did so, and took out new titles to the lands, but the greatest part refused to do it. They thought it unjust to be obliged to buy their land twice. The lands were then sold by New-York, to other persons, and the inhabitants were sued and required to leave them. They were however determined to resist the law, till the pleasure of the king of England, under whose government all the provinces then were, could be known. The sheriffs were resisted, and some of them were cruelly handled. The New-York militia could not be prevailed on to take up arms to force their

neighbours to submit to so cruel requisitions. Ethan Allen and Seth Warner, were more engaged than any others, in promoting opposition to the unreasonable claims of New-York. By their writings and other efforts, the people were excited to meet in several towns and appoint "committees of safety," and take measures for the common welfare.

Questions. Who were the former owners and inhabitants of Vermont? What is said of their dwellings? What were their employments? How were laws made? What was the leader of a tribe called? What was his employment? What tribe lived in the western part of this state? What white person first visited Vermont? When? When was the first settlement made in the limits of the county of Windham? When in the western part of the state? What prevented settlements increasing for a long time? When was Canada taken by the English? What is said of settlements afterward? What two states claimed the territory of Vermont? When did the king of England decide in favour of New-York? How many grants of land were made by New-Hampshire, before the decision against her? What did New-York declare in regard to the grants New-Hampshire had made? Did many of the settlers buy their lands a second time of New-York? Did New-York require those, who would not buy their lands over again, to leave them? How were sheriffs treated by the inhabitants? What two men were at the head of the party opposed to the claims of New-York?

SECTION 2.

The committees were very active; they took every precaution they could, for the safety of the people who were living on what was then called the "New-Hampshire grants." Instead of using measures to pacify the irritated feelings of the people, New-York passed an act, that, unless the offenders delivered themselves up to the authority of that colony, within seventy days, they should if indicted for a capital offence, be convicted of felony, and suffer death, without benefit of clergy. The Governor of New-York, at the same time, offered

a reward of fifty pounds to any persons who would take Ethan Allen, Seth Warner and six others who had taken a leading part in the opposition. But these measures did not have the effect intended, to terrify the people into submission. They were enraged, and united together more firmly. Things were in this state when the war commenced, with England. The attention of all was directed to that quarrel, which probably prevented war between the contending parties. Vermont was in an uneasy state, and had no settled internal regulations. The committee of safety governed, and devised such measures as were most necessary for the time. Some of their orders were as arbitrary as the requisitions of New-York; but this could hardly be avoided, in times of so great and common danger. Early in the year 1776, during the revolutionary war, they forwarded a petition to Congress, then at Philadelphia, setting forth their disagreeable situation and embarrassments. In that petition, they declared their readiness to bear a full proportion of the American war, and their willingness to be called on for that purpose, whenever Congress should think proper. But they also declared, they were unwilling to put themselves under the government of New-York, lest it should afterward be considered as implying an acknowledgment of the authority of that colony over them. They concluded by requesting, that, when they shall be called on by Congress, they may not be called on as persons subject to the restrictions, limitations or regulations of the militia of that province; but as persons inhabiting the New-Hampshire grants; and that when commissions should be granted to any of the inhabitants, Congress would consider them thus. The influence of the colony of New-York was considerable in Congress, and that body felt unwilling to take up the subject very definitely. The committee in Congress to whom the petition was referred, reported as their opinion, "that it be recommended to the petitioners to submit for the present to the government of New-York, and to assist their countrymen in their contest with Great Britain, but that such submission ought not

to prejudice their right to any lands in controversy, or be construed to affirm or admit the jurisdiction of New-York, over the country, when the present troubles have ceased." "To avoid *any decision* at that time, the petition was withdrawn." These transactions were at the commencement of the year. Nothing had been done to produce a more settled state of affairs, when on the 4th day of July, the representatives of the thirteen united colonies, in Congress, declared themselves INDEPENDENT OF THE KING AND GOVERNMENT OF GREAT BRITAIN.

Questions. What act was passed by New-York? What was offered by the governor? What effect did these things have on the people? How were the people then governed? What did the people do early in the year 1776? What did they say in that petition they were willing to do? What did they say they were unwilling to do? What report, did the committee of Congress make, on the petition? Why was the petition withdrawn? Did any thing occur to produce a more settled state of things before *Independence* was declared? When did that take place?

SECTION 3.

THE declaration of Independence, instead of benefiting the people living on the New-Hampshire grants, made their situation worse for the present, if possible, than before. "New-Hampshire had renounced all political connexion with them. The controversy with New-York was reviving. The convention of that state had voted, on the second day of August, of the same year, 'That all quit rents formerly due to the king of England, are now due, and owing to this convention or such future government as shall be established in this state.' To submit to the claims of New-York, was to give up the whole of their property, and reduce themselves to a state of poverty and beggary. To oppose her claims and power would probably bring on, not only a contest with New-York, but with Congress also: and

to continue without some form of Government was impossible."

"A situation attended with so many difficulties produced a great variety of opinions," in regard to the best way of proceeding. Some thought best to return to New-Hampshire; others thought the path of safety required submission to New-York. But many were for forming a new state and governing themselves. A general convention was called, in order to ascertain the general sentiment. Fifty-one persons, from thirty-five towns, met at Dorset, July 24, 1776. The convention "agreed to enter into an association amongst themselves, for the defence of the liberties of their country. They agreed not to associate with either of the counties or the Congress of New-York," and declared that, if any of the people, inhabiting the New-Hampshire grants, should submit to New-York, they should be deemed enemies of their country. The convention met again, on the 25th of September and unanimously agreed "to take suitable measures, as soon as may be, to declare the New-Hampshire grants, a free and separate district."

In January 1777, a convention met at Westminster. Delegates attended from both sides of the Green Mountains. The sentiments of the people were now fully understood, and the convention, after a due degree of examination, agreed that the only way of safety was "to form themselves into a new state, and provide a form of government for themselves." Accordingly, they published the following declaration.

"This convention—do hereby proclaim, and publicly declare, that the district of territory comprehending and usually known by the name and title of the New-Hampshire grants, of right ought to be, and, is hereby declared forever hereafter to be considered as a free and independent jurisdiction or state; to be forever hereafter called, known, and distinguished by the name of New-Connecticut or otherwise, Vermont: and that the inhabitants, that at present, or that may hereafter become resident within the said territory, shall be entitled

to the same privileges which are or may be allowed to any inhabitants of the independent states of America. Such shall be regulated in a bill of rights, and by a form of government to be established at the next session of this convention." They immediately informed Congress of these proceedings—repeated the assurance of their willingness to assist their full proportion in carrying on the just war with Great Britain. They petitioned Congress, that Vermont, might be reckoned among the free and independent American states.

Questions. What was the situation of Vermont, at the time of the declaration of Independence? What act did New-York pass? What would have been the effect of submitting to the claims of New-York? What would have been the probable effect of resisting them? What was the conclusion of some? of others? of the greater part? Where did the first convention meet? How many members were present? What did they agree to do? When did they meet again? What was then done? What was done by the convention that met in January 1777? What declaration did they make? For what did they petition Congress?

SECTION 4.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE approved of the proceedings of Vermont. Connecticut and Massachusetts were not disposed to object to the declaration they had made. But in New-York it excited very different feelings. That state considered it as a revival of the opposition to the claims they had made. But to the people of Vermont, no measure could be more necessary, and no time could have been better chosen. They never had submitted to New-York; and the dissolution of all connexion with Great Britain induced them to conclude, they were no longer subject to the claims of New-York, founded on an arbitrary decision of the king. The period had arrived when, as the people of Vermont "expressed it, they were reduced to a state of nature." The time had arrived when some government *must* be formed, and

the reins of government could now be assumed with greater hope of success, than if delayed. They could resist opposition to their measures much easier, and more successfully, by having a regular government than otherwise. Every part of the United States was then struggling against oppression, and every argument that Congress could use to justify their proceedings, might be used by the people of Vermont to justify the measures they were taking to guard against experiencing again, the sufferings to which they had been exposed.

The committee of safety of New-York appealed to Congress. They made several statements to Congress to excite attention to the subject. But Congress seemed, at first, unwilling to interfere. A second appeal was made from New-York in March 1777. But in April a paper was printed in Philadelphia and signed by Thomas Young, containing a resolution of Congress, passed the May before, recommending to any people, where no government, sufficient for the exigencies of affairs had been formed, to form such a government as the safety of the people required. This paper was addressed to the people of Vermont. They were assured by the writer, that they had nothing to do but regularly to choose delegates to meet in a convention, that should appoint delegates to the Congress; appoint a committee of safety and form a constitution. The writer in conclusion says:—"I tell you to organize fairly, make the experiment, and I will ensure you success, at the risk of my reputation, as a man of honor or common sense. You have as good a right to choose how you will be governed and by whom as they [Congress] had." This deeply excited New-York, and they made a third attempt to gain the attention of Congress to the subject. To effect some decision on it, one of the members of Congress, from New-York laid before that body the printed address of Thomas Young, to the people of Vermont. After considerable discussion, Congress passed several resolves, very unfavourable to the government and proceedings of the new state. They dismissed the petition signed by Jonas Fay, Thomas

Chittenden, Heman Allen, and Reuben Jones, praying that Vermont might be admitted into the Union. The spirit of these resolves led the people of Vermont to suppose they were formed under the influence of New-York. They hence concluded that the measures they had taken, must be supported with the same firmness they had been taken. They were resolved to maintain the right of independence which they well understood.

Questions. How were the transactions of Vermont viewed by New-Hampshire? By Massachusetts and Connecticut? By New-York? Were these measures necessary to be taken by Vermont at that time? By the transactions of the country, to what state were the people of Vermont reduced? To whom did the committee of safety of New-York appeal? Was Congress willing to take up the subject? What paper was printed at Philadelphia and directed to the people of Vermont? What did that paper contain? How were Congress now excited to take up the subject? What resolves did they pass? What did the people of Vermont think, from the spirit of the resolves? What did they conclude?

SECTION 5.

No controversy had as yet occurred with New-Hampshire. That state had gone farther than any other in acknowledging the independence of Vermont. Troubles now arose of a different kind. The American army stationed at Ticonderoga, was obliged, July 6, 1777, to abandon that important post to the British army under Gen. Burgoyne. "The people, on the west side of the mountains, were obliged to abandon their habitations, in circumstances of great distress and confusion." The convention of Vermont was then sitting at Windsor. The committee of safety wrote "in the most pressing terms to New-Hampshire for help." They immediately put a large body of militia soldiers under general Stark, and sent them to Vermont to act with the soldiers of Vermont or of Congress. The President of the convention of New-Hampshire wrote to Ira Allen,

Secretary of Vermont, informing him of the help, ordered to their assistance, and addressed them as a new but independent state. This led them to hope for the assistance of that state in being admitted to the union.

General Stark arrived soon after at Charlestown, N. H. and as fast as his men arrived sent them forward to join the troops under colonel Warner, at Manchester. He soon after arrived there himself. General Burgoyne had arrived at the Hudson river, designing to attack Albany, N. Y. as soon as he could remove a sufficient quantity of provisions. This work however went on slowly, and hearing that the Americans had stores at Bennington, he designed to make an attack on that place, and obtain them. To this place general Stark had removed. Burgoyne sent colonel Baum, with a select body of soldiers, to attack Bennington. General Stark heard of their approach, and sent to colonel Warner, at Manchester, to bring on his regiment. He sent also to the neighbouring militia to join him with the utmost speed. August 16, general Stark and the others that joined him fought the Bennington battle, and took or killed almost all the British. In about two months, the whole army under Burgoyne laid down their arms as captives to the Americans. All their guns, amunitions and stores were taken, and they, with chagrin, were obliged to acknowledge the valour of those, they had called and esteemed rebels.

After the troubles had ceased, from the British, in the western parts of Vermont, the people returned to their houses, and endeavoured, late in the fall, to save enough of the crops, to last them through the winter. The attention of the people was again turned to the formation of their government, and to their contentions with New-York.

But, as if they were not to be allowed a moment's peace, a new trouble now arose. Sixteen towns on Connecticut river, in New-Hampshire, wished to unite with the new state. The assembly of Vermont was perplexed with the application. The members from the west side of the state, were opposed. Those in the

eastern part approved. It was even strongly talked by the latter of neglecting the western part, and forming a state, the centre of which should be on the Connecticut river. By much effort, a vote was obtained in the convention to receive the sixteen towns from New-Hampshire, and delegates from those towns took seats in the general assembly of Vermont. New-Hampshire interfered, and claimed the towns. The governor wrote to the governor of Vermont, stating their claim, and protesting against these towns being received. The conventions were not inclined to do any thing about erecting these towns into a new county; the delegates from New-Hampshire then left their seats, and also a number that lived in the river-towns in Vermont. These disaffected members held a convention at Cornish, and proposed to New-Hampshire to agree with them on a line to divide them, or to submit it to Congress, or to arbitrators mutually chosen. If these conditions were not complied with, they wished the whole of Vermont to unite with New-Hampshire, and form one state. "Till one of these was complied with, they resolved to trust to Providence and defend themselves." Only a few towns in Vermont, were represented in this convention, and at the next meeting of the Vermont assembly, it was voted to renounce all connexions with the towns in New-Hampshire. This vote was passed February 12, 1779.

Questions. What transactions at Ticonderoga, July 6, 1777? What were the people in the west part of the state obliged to do? Where was the assembly then sitting? To whom did they apply for help? Whom did New-Hampshire send to their aid? In what style did the President of New-Hampshire write to the Secretary of Vermont? At what place was Burgoyne? What did he hear was at Bennington? Who fought the Bennington battle? What was the issue of that battle? How soon was Burgoyne taken? After this to what was the attention of the people of Vermont again turned? What new trouble now arose? How were the members of the assembly divided? Did the assembly vote to receive the towns from New-

Hampshire? Did the assembly form these towns into a county? What did the members from the towns in New-Hampshire do?

SECTION 6.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE now laid claim to the whole tract of land contained in Vermont. New-York repeated her claim. Both appealed to Congress. Many supposed that it was the object of these two states to divide Vermont, and annex a part to one, and a part to the other. The mountains running through it, would make an easy division line. Immediately after this, as if Vermont had not trouble enough, Massachusetts also threw in a claim. It seemed as if the new state must be severed, and then again divided. Things between her and New-York, indeed, wore a very serious aspect. New-York complained to Congress that the proceedings of Vermont would produce a civil war. Vermont complained to Congress of her hard treatment by New-York, and urged an admission into the union. In one county in Vermont a considerable number wished to be under the government of New-York, and a colonel in that section of Vermont, requested the militia about Albany to be had in readiness to defend them. Colonel Ethan Allen was required by Vermont to raise a part of the militia to quell the disturbances which had been excited in that part of the state, in favour of the government of New-York. He obeyed, and took several of those prisoners who were at the head of opposition. While things were in this posture, Congress appointed a committee to repair to Vermont, and learn the reasons for rejecting the government of the states that had held jurisdiction over them. A part of this committee repaired to Bennington, Vermont. They made many inquiries of the governor, to which he returned written answers. Their great aim was to promote a reconciliation between the contending parties. When they returned to Congress, they made a report,

which proved that the business of their appointment had not been accomplished.

“Four different claims were now before Congress, to the same tract of country, and the controversy had become so serious that painful consequences were justly feared. It was absolutely necessary for Congress to interpose. That body recommended to New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, and New-York, to submit to them the establishment of their boundary lines. Congress resolved they would attend to the subject on the first of February following. A resolve was also passed, recommending to the people of Vermont, not to exercise government over any that professed allegiance to other states. It was recommended to the beforementioned states not to exercise government over those who professed allegiance to the new state.

The object of Congress was to pacify all parties, for the present, while the struggle with Great Britain yet remained doubtful; and the fate, of the whole country, might be decided by the difficulties in regard to the new state, if they were carried to an extreme. All the parties except Vermont were quieted. New-York and New-Hampshire passed acts submitting the dispute to the decision of Congress. “Massachusetts did not submit it, probably with a view to prevent Vermont from being sacrificed by either or both of the other states.” Vermont considered it impossible to comply with the resolves of Congress in regard to exercising government over those, who were within their bounds, and who wished to be under the government of New-Hampshire, or the other states. To have four distinct governments, exercised at the same time, in the same town or county, was perfectly impossible, under any circumstances; and now, would have been nearly ruinous to the new government of Vermont. Nothing, therefore, remained for the people, but to take a decided stand, and support the independence they had declared. “Well acquainted with their own rights and interests, they were determined not to sacrifice them to the intrigues of neighboring states, or the policy of Congress.”

The governor and council published an appeal to the world, for the justice of their cause, and the injustice of the efforts made to destroy their interests and rights. They say in their appeal, "That the state of Vermont was not represented in Congress, and could not submit to resolutions passed without their consent or knowledge,—resolutions which put every thing valuable at stake." They declared that the state existed independent of the "thirteen United States," and was not accountable to them for liberty, the gift of the beneficent Creator only. They concluded by declaring their willingness to help carry on the war with England, but after having borne their full proportion of this war for four years, and expended so much blood and treasure, they "would not now give up every thing worth fighting for, *the right of making their own laws and choosing their mode of government*, to the arbitrament of any man, or body of men, under heaven."

Questions. What claim did New-Hampshire now make? What other state claimed Vermont? What complaint did New-York make to Congress? What complaint did Vermont make? What request did a colonel, commissioned by New-York make? What was colonel Allen required by the authority of Vermont to do? While things were in this posture, what did Congress do? Where did that committee repair? Did they accomplish the object designed? How many claims to Vermont were now before Congress? What did Congress recommend? Which states complied? Which did not? Did Vermont consider it possible to comply? What did Vermont say in the appeal to the world? Was Vermont still willing to help carry on the war with England?

SECTION 7.

It was expected Congress would take up the subject as proposed on the first of February. But they did not till March, 1780. They then voted that the proceedings of the people that styled themselves inhabitants of Vermont, "were unwarrantable and subversive of the happiness of the United States; and that

they be required to forbear exercising any authority over those people who claim protection from other states." In June following, Congress resolved to defer attending to the dispute till September.

On receiving these resolves of Congress, the governor and council of Vermont, replied in very spirited language, and declared that however Congress might view the subject, the people of Vermont viewed the resolves before mentioned, as subversive of the natural right they had to liberty and independence; and at variance with the principle which Congress had adopted, in regard to their assuming independence. They declared further that Vermont was at liberty and had a right to agree on a cessation of the war with Great Britain and on condition "that neither Congress nor the states will support Vermont in her independence, but devote her to the usurped government of any other power, she had not the most distant motives to continue hostilities with Great Britain, and maintain an important frontier for the benefit of the United States, and for no other reward, than the ungrateful one of being enslaved by them." But still from an attachment to the cause of liberty, they would once more offer a "union with the United States, of which Congress were the legal representative body."

In September the subject was taken up in Congress with a desire to bring the difficulty to a close. New-York and New-Hampshire put in their claims, and plead that Vermont had no right to independence. Two agents from Vermont were present, but were not treated by Congress as the agents of any definite state. New-York and New-Hampshire presented the evidence that they wished in favour of their claims. The agents, from Vermont, observing the course taken, and having never submitted the dispute to Congress, protested against the proceedings, because Vermont could have no hearing. Congress, having heard the plea of New-Hampshire, voted to postpone the subject. Though Vermont was thus treated by Congress, her expectations were never higher. Many in other states sup-

posed the state would join with Canada, rather than submit to New-York. Hence it was as dangerous to the cause of American liberty to decide against Vermont, as against New-Hampshire or New-York. The cause of Vermont was, in the midst of all those difficulties, becoming more popular, and the state more powerful. Indeed, Congress could not *safely* make any decision, without endangering the union, and Vermont, disappointed in not being admitted into the Union, determined to strengthen herself. A number of towns in New-Hampshire wished to join Vermont, and after considerable attention to the subject, Vermont laid a claim to those towns and all the west part of New-Hampshire. A part of New-York now fled to Vermont for protection from Great Britain, and the legislature voted to admit them to the state, embracing all the northeast corner of New-York from the head of Hudson river. Thus Vermont adopted the same policy that New-Hampshire and New-York had adopted, and laid claim to considerable portions of both of those states, embracing thirty-five towns in New-Hampshire, and twelve districts in New-York.

Questions. When did Congress take up the subject? What votes were passed in March and June? What did the governor and council of Vermont write to Congress? What did they say in regard to a cessation of the war with England? When did Congress take up the subject again? What did that body do after hearing the plea of New-Hampshire? Were the prospects of Vermont less favourable than they had been? What was supposed by many in other states? Was it dangerous for Congress to make any decision? What did Vermont determine? What was requested by several towns in New-Hampshire? To what did Vermont lay claim? How many towns in New-Hampshire joined Vermont? How many districts in New-York?

SECTION 8.

THE English generals in America had viewed the contests in regard to Vermont, as favourable to them, and had strong hopes, as Congress would not admit the new state into the Union, that the people of it might be excited to join the government of England. Several letters were addressed by a British officer to Ethan Allen, a colonel in the army of America, inviting the people to join the British. These letters were not answered by colonel Allen, but after being kept for some time were sent by him to Congress. He declared at the same time, his wish for the independence of America, of which his services bore ample testimony; he declared also, his determination to maintain the independence of Vermont.

An attempt was made in the spring of 1780, by the British in Canada, to seduce the people of Vermont to their cause, and during the negotiations of an exchange of prisoners, the subject was urged by the officers with a great deal of art and earnestness. But Allen, while they addressed him, had the precaution and wisdom, to manage the subject for the best interest of Vermont. A cessation of hostilities was agreed on, during the exchange of prisoners. The British commander wrote a very friendly letter to governor Chittenden, and agreed to the exchange of prisoners, on the most accommodating terms. The British had a strong army on lake Champlain, but made no attempt to injure the people of Vermont. During the exchange, the subject of uniting with Canada, was incessantly urged, and the officers of Vermont received the proposals in such a manner, that the British indulged strong hopes of success. They soon retired into Canada, to winter quarters. The next year they entered on the subject again, and as the whole of Vermont lay exposed to their ravages, there was no safety to the people, but in effecting that by policy, which could not be done by power. In May, Ira Allen was sent to Canada to negotiate the exchange of more prisoners, and the British thought

the day of their complete success was at hand. They complied with every thing he required, and urged incessantly to have Vermont declare itself a British Province. With a singular talent at negotiation Allen fully gained his own object in leading them to agree to what he wished, and to engage not to commence hostilities for the present against Vermont: At the same time, he suffered the British agents to deceive themselves, with strong hopes of success.

The British had, in their own view, so far succeeded, as to prepare a proclamation of the king's offers to the people of the state. But in October, lord Cornwallis surrendered his army to general Washington. The British were now on lake Champlain, and wished to send the proclamations to the people of the whole state. But the agents were informed however, that the capture of Cornwallis had so effected the people, to send the proclamations around *then* would defeat the whole object. During the winter following, 1782, the enemy in Canada, were extremely anxious to know what effect the capture of Cornwallis had eventually on the minds of the people of Vermont. In February and April, the British agents wrote in the most pressing terms for information. They were commissioned to make very noble offers to the state, if it would declare itself a British Province; and high offers were held out to individuals, if they would use their influence to effect this. Negotiations were still carried on, and the following summer the enemy agreed to suspend hostilities against the state, and gave permission to Ira Allen to make this known to the people. Early in 1783, the war with Great Britain ended, and negotiation ceased. Thus by a few individuals, was this correspondence carried on for three years, while the people were nearly ignorant of it, and the state was saved from the dreadful carnage and destruction, that it would otherwise have experienced from the British army. Eight individuals only were made acquainted with the offers of the British, and these were the most firmly attached to the American cause. On their part the cor-

respondence from beginning to end consisted of ambiguous, evasive general answers and proposals, which were not calculated to destroy the British hopes of seducing the people, but yet did not amount to definite engagements. Whether this course was right, admits of serious doubt; but still, it was in this way that many lives and much property were saved. It is probable this was the only way the state could have been saved from ruin.

During the time that Vermont was using this policy with the English officers, very serious movements were made towards civil war between Vermont and both New-Hampshire and New-York, at the same time. The militia were called out, and there was the most hostile appearances. New-York seemed determined to exercise authority over the districts from that state that had joined Vermont, and sent an army for that purpose.

Questions. How did the British officers in America view the contests in regard to Vermont? When did they first address? When was an attempt made by the British in Canada to seduce the people? What is said of the negotiations of Allen? How did he manage the subject? What was agreed on? Did the British injure Vermont? When did Ira Allen go to Canada to obtain the exchange of more prisoners? To what did the British agree? Did the British believe they had nearly gained their object? What were they designing about the time Cornwallis was taken? Did they send the proclamation? What were the British anxious to know in the winter of 1782? What did they write in February and April? When did the war end? By how many was this correspondence carried on, on the part of Vermont? What is said of the correspondence? Was this course right? Was it beneficial to Vermont? What is said of the difficulties with New-Hampshire and New-York at this time?

SECTION 9.

VERMONT appeared determined to protect those that had submitted to her, and soldiers began to march to defend them. But both parties seemed loth to engage, though, had the army in New-York persisted, undoubtedly blood would have been shed. The government of Vermont avowed the determination to defend the towns that had united from New-Hampshire. The legislature of Vermont also sent commissioners to New-Hampshire to see if difficulties could not be adjusted, without recourse to arms. Congress, fearing the consequences of a refusal to admit Vermont into the union, passed resolves indicating a willingness to do it, if the state would withdraw its jurisdiction from those parts of New-Hampshire and New-York, that had joined it. After considerable time the legislature consented to this, and expected an immediate union with the United States. But Congress now refused to take up the subject, and pursued a former policy of evasion. Vermont was greatly distressed at this conduct, and supposed the object of the former expressions of Congress, was only to divide and weaken them. They therefore determined to defend themselves, and were as perfectly independent as any government in the world. Congress passed resolves, threatening to compel submission to her orders. The government of Vermont sent answers back, full of spirit, showing them what they had before promised, and declaring that they would defend themselves and maintain their rights. While things were in this posture, peace was made with Great Britain, and now Vermont felt but little anxiety to become a member of the Union. The state was able to defend itself against the claims of New-York, and now had no fears from the British. Settlements had rapidly increased, and not having been a member of the union, the people were not obliged to help pay the national debts incurred by the war.

Things remained in this state till the federal government was formed. The people were independent and

happy. The legislature had acquired wisdom, by the difficulties in which they had been involved, and things were highly prosperous.

The constitution of the United States was adopted, and a new Congress chosen, that held their first meeting in 1789. The measures of this Congress were marked with justice and prudence. Gen. Washington was chosen president. In him all had the highest confidence. New-York had now given up all hope of subduing Vermont, and well knew the Independence of the state was established. It was desired by the New-England states, and even by New-York, that Vermont might join the Union. The difficulty was now adjusted by the agreement of Vermont to pay New-York thirty thousand dollars. In this manner a difficulty was settled that had existed for *twenty-six years*. Early in the year 1791, a convention was called to consider the expediency of joining the federal union. A majority were in favour, and on the eighteenth day of February 1791, Vermont was admitted by a vote of Congress, without a dissenting voice.

The Constitution of Vermont was revised in 1786, and again, in 1792, and adopted as it now is, in 1793.

After the State became one of the United States the people were well united in sentiment till the year 1797. At that time two distinct parties arose, called *federal* and *republican*.

The federal party were far the most numerous for many years afterward. In 1806 the republican party became equal, and afterwards greater. Party spirit ran high, and many disagreeable contentions arose. This was general in other parts of the United States as well as in Vermont. The unpleasant feelings which were excited, in consequence of political sentiments, were visible in neighborhoods, and sometimes in families. A part of the contentions were attributable to ignorance, for men were often of nearly the same opinion, who ranked with different parties, and were at "swords points."

Questions. Was Vermont determined to defend those

who had joined from New-York? Did the state send soldiers to defend them? Were both parties unwilling to engage? What intimations did Congress make in regard to admitting Vermont. Did the legislature of Vermont consent to these proposals? What course did Congress take? How was Vermont affected by not being admitted? What did the government of Vermont do? What took place while things were in this posture? Was Vermont longer anxious to be admitted to the Union? What is said of settlements? What benefit was now derived from not being a member of the Union? How long did things remain in this state? When was the constitution of the United States adopted? Who was chosen president? When was the difficulty with New-York settled? How? When was Vermont admitted? What parties arose in 1797? When did the republicans gain the ascendancy? What is said of the unpleasant feelings occasioned by party spirit? To what was this spirit to be attributed?

SECTION 10.

THE rise and violence of parties was principally occasioned by the events that were taking place in Europe. France had been friendly to the cause of liberty in America, and during the war that had been carried on with Great Britain, the people of that country had assisted the United States, by lending them money, and providing things to help carry on the war, and sending ships and soldiers to aid them.

Consequently many of the people in America became very friendly to France. When the soldiers and others that had been in this country, from France, returned, they wished to establish republicanism there, and a dreadful revolution was commenced, and carried on. The king was put to death, and a multitude of others. —The people who were in favour of the revolution put a stop to all religious worship—shut up meeting houses, encouraged breaking the marriage covenant—prevented the sabbath from being kept, and appointed one day in ten, for rest and sport. They established a new government, and set up *reason* as the sole guide to

right and happiness. They treated all religion as priest craft, and overthrew all the institutions of religion, that had been established. After these things had taken place in France, the government of that country made an application to the Congress of the United States, which was considered a demand for tribute.

The president of the United States resisted, and put the country in a state of defence, and Congress, prepared for war with France. It was expected for some time that war would take place, between the two countries. It was this posture of things in France, and in this country that led to the formation of parties, in the United States and in Vermont, that caused so many disagreeable things in regard to party spirit. When party spirit becomes excited, it usually extends to other things, than that which first excited it. For a number of succeeding years, the violence of it was so great, that when republicanism prevailed, no federalist was appointed to an office in the state government. When the federalists were more numerous, the other party were not appointed to an office. A variety of things occurred to increase the violence of party spirit, which, it would be improper to take up space in this little work to enumerate. In 1812 it had risen to a very high pitch. This year war was declared with Great Britain. One party was in favour of this procedure, the other bitterly opposed to it. But when the enemy appeared in sight, both immediately turned out to fight and oppose them, and they were beaten. The war continued till the close of 1814, and since that period party spirit has been gradually diminishing, till it is now hardly perceptible. In selecting men for office, it is not inquired whether a person belonged to one or the other party; but only whether he is a good man, and fitted for the duties of the station. The people are generally united in the pursuit of those objects that are for the good of the state, and are endeavoring to promote improvement in the general condition of the people.

Questions. To what may the rise of party spirit be attributed? What assistance had the United States receive-

ed from France? What was done in France? After the revolution there, what intimations did the government of France make to the Congress of the United States? Did Congress submit? What preparations were made? Was war expected? When did parties become conspicuous? What is said of the violence of party spirit? In what year was war declared with England? Were both parties pleased with this war? What did both do when the enemy came near? Were the enemy beaten? What is observed of party spirit after the war? What is remarked of selecting men for office?

SECTION 11.

GOVERNMENT. Very early after the difficulty commenced between Vermont and New-York, some provision was made for the government of the people. A paper was written called a "Bill of Rights." This paper exhibits what every individual has a right to claim, and points out the general principles of a good government, as well as civil liberty. It declares that all men have a right to life, liberty, to the property they have acquired, and to worship God according to the dictates of their own consciences. A constitution of the state was adopted, which points out the way the people are to be governed.

The government consists of three parts, called *legislative*, *executive* and *judicial*. The legislative power is that which makes laws. The executive power puts the laws in force, and sees that they are executed. The judicial power is that which judges whether the laws are made according to the constitution, also how those are to be punished who are accused of being guilty of breaking the laws;—the judicial power tries and settles all difficulties, which are proper to be tried by a court.

The legislature is called the "General Assembly of the State of Vermont." It is composed of members chosen by the several towns in September annually. The representatives meet in October, at the state house

in Montpelier, and make such laws as are thought necessary.

The executive power consists of a Governor, Lieutenant Governor and twelve Councillors who are chosen by the people in September each year. The governor and council meet at the same time the representatives do, and assist in making the laws by examining them, proposing amendments, &c.

The legislature and governor and council, meet together and appoint justices of the peace, sheriffs, high-bailiffs, judges of the court of common pleas, and judges of the supreme court—they appoint a chaplain, and some minister to preach the “election sermon.” The governor and council issue commissions to all the militia officers, and see that the laws are properly executed.

In each county two judges are appointed, who are to hold a court in the county, to try the causes that may come before them. One of the judges of the supreme court sits with them, as chief judge. The judges of the supreme court attend courts in each county to try actions that have been appealed to that court, and to try criminals, who have been indicted by the grand jury, that justice may be administered to all. Those persons who have broken the laws, and have committed any high crime, such as stealing, passing or making counterfeit money, adultery, burning buildings, &c. are sent to the state prison, at Windsor, where they are obliged to labour during the day, and are shut up in stone cells during the night. Some are confined longer than others, according to the crime committed. When a person wilfully kills another, he is tried by the court, and is sentenced to be put to death, by being hung.

There are probate courts, for the purpose of settling estates of persons who have died; and justices courts, where small lawsuits are tried. The laws in this state are good, and afford security to all. They are as faithfully administered as in any state of the union.

Questions. How many branches of government in Vermont? What are they called? What is the legislative

power to do? How and when are representatives chosen? What is the executive? Of what officers consist? How are sheriffs, judges, &c. appointed? How are militia officers commissioned? How many judges in each county? What can you say of the supreme court? For what crimes are people sent to the state prison? For what crime are men condemned to be hung? For what purpose are probate courts? For what purpose are justices courts?

SECTION 12.

EMPLOYMENT OF THE PEOPLE. Industry is one of the great means of securing property, and preserving virtue amongst a people. In this state the people are mostly employed in farming, or tilling the land, and have formed habits of industrious enterprize. A number of trades are necessary, both to the farmer, and to all others. Blacksmiths, shoemakers, tailors, house-joiners, carpenters, carriage and sleighmakers, tanners, clothiers, hatters, millers, cabinet makers and saddlers, find employment in every town. A great variety of other trades and employments abound, which are necessary. Making iron is the employment of some; making earthen ware and brick is the business of others. There are forty or more woollen factories, and twelve or fifteen cotton factories in this state; each, of which gives employment to a number of persons. A number are employed in making paper, and many others in printing and book-binding. During the winter season many young men are employed in teaching schools, and during the summer many females are engaged in the same business. Others employ their whole time in teaching academies and instructing in colleges.

The services of professional men are every where needed in society. Physicians, lawyers, and ministers are necessary. The number of physicians is probably about two hundred and fifty; the number of lawyers not much less; and the number of ministers of all denominations is about three hundred.

In agriculture, in the trades and professions, those who attend to their business and employments faithful-

ly, are able to derive a comfortable support. Many have acquired wealth by their industrious habits, and success in business.

Questions. What is one great means of the wealth and virtue of a people? How are the people generally employed? What trades are supported in every place? What is the number of woollen factories? cotton factories? How are others employed? How are young men employed in winter? How many females, in summer? What professions are mentioned? How many physicians in the state? How many lawyers? How many clergymen?

SECTION .13

LEARNING. In this state great attention is paid to education. Two colleges have been established where a liberal education can be acquired, and from which numbers of young men are graduated every year. These generally engage in some of the professions. There are twenty-two academies, where many of the most valuable and important sciences are taught. Students are fitted to enter college, or acquire knowledge to enable them to keep school. Many study at an academy, till they engage in studying a profession. The present number of common schools in Vermont is above sixteen hundred. The most important branches of education are required to be taught in these. They are kept in almost every neighbourhood, so that all children may have opportunity to learn to read and write. Arithmetic, geography and English grammar are taught in nearly all of them.

Besides the above means of promoting knowledge, there are three medical schools, and several societies engaged in cultivating scientific subjects. In almost all the large towns in the state, newspapers are printed, which are extensively taken, and which are important helps to improvement in knowledge.

The people of Vermont are generally well informed, and desirous of improvement. There are but very few who have not education enough to enable them to trans-

act necessary business. It is seldom a person is found, who cannot read and write.

Questions. What is said of learning in Vermont? How many colleges are established? How many academies? How many common schools are kept? What studies are usually taught in them? How many medical schools? What is said of Newspapers. Is it common to find a person who cannot read and write?

SECTION 14.

CHARACTER OF THE PEOPLE. The people of this state removed from the other New-England states, and brought with them a variety of habits, and traits of character. But the difficulties and hardships to which they were exposed, soon gave a general character to the people. "The labour of subduing the forest, cultivating the soil and providing for their families, left the first settlers little time for cultivating their minds, and improving their manners. Hence in their characters, they partook of the roughness and boldness of the mountains, amongst which they lived; and, being accustomed to face dangers of various kinds, and overcome difficulties by their own efforts, they acquired the highest confidence in their own abilities, and imbibed lofty ideas of liberty and independence. These traits of character were very conspicuous in the controversies the people unfortunately had with New-York and New-Hampshire. The first settlers were men of fine talents, but they were uncultivated: like the diamond in its native quarry, they were rough and unpolished. Without education themselves, they knew its value, and were anxious their children should enjoy the blessings of it. Hence they paid early attention to the establishment of schools, and institutions of learning."

Among the inhabitants of this state there is a great degree of equality; this, and the general dependance of one on the other, have been highly favourable to the exercise of the friendly feelings and the social virtues of the heart. It has been a common trait of the char-

acter of the people, to treat each other with benevolence and strangers with kindness. The females are usually conspicuous for good domestic management, and industrious habits. They consider the family the sphere in which they are to move, and here they appear to the best advantage. They enjoy equal advantages with the males for common education, and many of them have the means of higher accomplishments.

The people are opposed to oppressions and tyranny, and have always been decided friends to free inquiry. No people are better acquainted with their rights, or more jealous of them. The election of officers for only one year at a time, has a decided influence on the character of the citizens. A great many who have sustained offices, are found amongst the people. These are acquainted with the duties of those offices, and hence are qualified to judge of the official conduct of those who hold the same. It is very difficult to neglect any of the duties of an office, without being immediately censured. Hence inquiry is always awake both to the constitution and the law. Inquisitiveness is a very general trait of character, and though it is sometimes carried so far as to savour of ill manners, it still is not unfriendly to improvement in knowledge.

Questions. Why had not the first settlers time for cultivating their minds? Of what did their characters partake? What ideas did they entertain of liberty and independence? What did they early establish? Is there general equality amongst the people? What is a common trait of character? What is said of females? To what are the people opposed? What is said of inquisitiveness among the people?

SECTION 15.

MORALITY AND RELIGION. There is as much attention paid to moral conduct by the people of Vermont, as in any state of the union. The maxim, "honesty is the best policy," is generally considered as worthy of regard, and fair dealing is the common character of

trade. But still there are exceptions, and while man is uninfluenced by the spirit of the gospel, exceptions there will be.

The institutions of religion are more or less regarded in every town. The Sabbath it is true, is painfully profaned by many people, yet the laws are strict in enjoining its observance, and most of the people respect and observe it. As large a number of religious teachers are supported in Vermont, as by any equal number of inhabitants in the country. The denominations of professing christians are congregationalists, baptists, methodists, episcopalians, presbyterians, free-will baptists, christians, universalists and unitarians. The three first are far the most numerous, and are advocates for the doctrine of regeneration. The number of congregational churches is one hundred and sixty-eight, and the whole number of ministers is not far from one hundred and twenty. Several of this number are engaged in teaching, and have no pastoral charge. Many of the others are unsettled ministers and candidates.

The number of baptist ministers is about eighty, and the number of methodist preachers about fifty, according to the Register, at the present time.

The state of religion has been increasing in interest, ever since the close of the last war. Numerous and extensive revivals have gladdened the hearts of the *Children of God*.

Several societies have been instituted and are in successful operation for the promotion of the cause of the great Redeemer. The Vermont Bible Society has existed a number of years, and has done much towards assisting the poor and destitute, to obtain and read the word of God. The Vermont Juvenile Missionary Society, has done much towards supplying the destitute churches with the preaching of the gospel. The Education Societies have assisted a number of young men every year, in preparing for the sacred ministry. The Colonization Society has been active in promoting the emancipation of slaves, and sending them to Africa, to be colonized there. There are a number of small soci-

eties, the object of which is to promote the conversion of the Jews, and the civilization and christianization of the heathen world. The effect of all these benevolent efforts is highly beneficial to the piety of the churches, and the increase of real religion.

Questions. What is said of the morals of the people of this state? Is the holy Sabbath required to be observed? What is said of the number of religious teachers in Vermont? Name the religious denominations. What three are most numerous? How many congregational churches in Vermont? How many ministers of that order? How many baptist ministers? How many methodist ministers? Since when has the state of religion been more flourishing? What is said of the Vermont Bible Society? of the Missionary Society? of the Education Societies? of others?

CONCLUSION.

HARDSHIPS AND SUFFERINGS OF THE FIRST SETTLERS.

TO the children of Vermont, nothing can be uninteresting that regards the trials, hardships and difficulties, that attended the first settlement of the state. These sufferings were borne by the parents and grand-parents of those who are now in childhood and youth.

Children, you now see comfortable dwellings about you; you see roads in almost every direction; you see the fields covered with corn, grain and grass—cattle and sheep feeding on many hills; but this was not always so. A little while ago, the hills and valleys around you were covered with the tall trees of the forest;—wild beasts and wild men roamed around, and there was nothing to promote the convenience of civilized man. To change a wide wilderness into a cultivated country

—to make roads, and build bridges, and erect houses, in a wilderness, requires great labour and hardship.

Many of the first settlers were poor, *very poor*. Some by misfortune lost their property in the older states, and came to the wilderness of Vermont, because lands were cheap, and they could obtain enough for a farm, for the same sum a few acres would cost elsewhere. Others came when they were young, to obtain farms where a small sum would be sufficient to purchase. A few who were persons of wealth, excited by a spirit of enterprize, removed to the wilderness, and bore the privations of a new settlement. The trials that were experienced, arose from several causes. One was a scarcity of provisions; another, the want of roads, and great distance of neighbours and mills; a third, the Indian cruelties and depredations; a fourth, the war of the Revolution, and the difficulties with New-York. These things caused a sum of sufferings, of which, the children of the present generation, can form but faint ideas.

I shall give a few particulars, illustrating the trials from the causes above mentioned, and select such as took place in different parts of the state. In some instances, several things were united to produce hardship and suffering.

Sufferings occasioned by the Indians. During the war with Great Britain, the Indians that lived in Canada, and some others were employed by the English, to assist in carrying on the war. While Canada was owned by the French, that nation was frequently engaged in wars with the colonies, and the Indians were employed by them for the same purposes. During these wars, settlements were forming in Vermont, and it was frequently the case that only a few families had commenced in a new town, and were exposed to all the wiles of Indian warfare. The Indians were used to the woods, and would lurk around, to obtain a favourable opportunity, either for killing the cattle, or plundering the houses and taking persons prisoners. The following sto-

ries will illustrate their manner, and the sufferings they occasioned.

Vernon, in the southeast corner of the state, was settled as early probably, as 1740. A fort was built, called Bridgeman's fort, to defend the inhabitants from the Indians. In 1746, a party of Indians came and made an attack on the people they found out of the fort, and then on the fort in which were three women and several children. Mr. Caleb Howe, Hilkiah Grout, and Benjamin Gaffield had been hoeing corn in the meadow, and were returning about sunset to the fort where their wives were. The Indians fired on them; Mr. Howe was riding with two sons behind him. A ball broke his thigh, and the Indians stuck a spear into his body, and then scalped him and took his sons prisoners.—Mr. Grout escaped.—Mr. Gaffield was drowned, in attempting to cross the river. The Indians went then to the fort. The women in it had heard the guns, and were terrified. Hearing the Indians at the gate, they thought their husbands had come, and joyfully opened it, when “in rushed the hideous Indian party,” and took them all prisoners. Nothing was now before them but a miserable captivity or immediate death. The former was their lot. Mrs. Gaffield had one child, Mrs. Grout three, and Mrs. Howe seven; the oldest eleven years, the youngest six months. The Indians set fire to the fort, and took the women and children on the way to Canada. In eight days the Indians made these women and children travel through the woods to Lake Champlain. Children four or five years old travelled all this distance on foot, without any comfortable victuals.—They were carried, afterward, from one place to another, and their sufferings from hunger were inconceivable. Mrs. Howe's babe was taken from her the next winter, and her children scattered and separated.—All the anguish of a mother's heart was borne by her, in addition to want of a comfortable shelter, food, and clothing for herself. After much suffering most of the prisoners were ransomed and returned. [*See a particular account in the “American Preceptor.”*]

Settlements were commenced at Peacham, just before the Revolutionary war. Soldiers were stationed there for considerable time. On the morning of the 8th of March, 1781, after the soldiers had left the forts and block-houses, that had been built, the enemy came and took several prisoners. Colonel Elkins, then a youth, was taken, carried to Canada, then with one hundred and fifty others sent to England, and imprisoned in "Mill prison," where they remained till they were exchanged for Cornwallis' troops, in 1782. A number of others were taken from Peacham; a part killed and scalped, and a part carried to Canada and imprisoned.

Royalton, on White river, was settled in 1771. In October, 1776, a party of three hundred, mostly Indians, commenced an attack on this infant settlement. They commenced their work of plunder and destruction at the house of Mr. John Hutchinson, who lived near the present line of Tunbridge. They took him and his brother prisoners, then went to the house of Mr. Robert Havens and killed Thomas Pember and Elias Button. They then attacked the house of Joseph Kneeland, took him and three others prisoners; then went to Mr. Curtis', took him and two others. After they came to the river, small parties were sent in different directions to plunder, burn houses, and take prisoners. During the day they killed one hundred and fifty cattle, all the sheep and hogs they found; burnt twenty houses and as many barns; took twenty-five prisoners, and killed two persons. They then hastened off with their booty. See "*Steele's account of the burning of Royalton*," for other particulars.

In some instances, the Indians were rather desirous of plunder, than any thing else. Men fled into the woods when they approached, and the women frequently stayed in the house. They visited the house of a Mr. Stone, in Bridport, on Lake Champlain. Mr. Stone escaped to the woods. They took every thing in the house that was valuable, then went to the "hog-stye," killed the best hog and carried it off. At another time Mrs. Stone saw them coming, and had time to throw a "fe-

things out of the window into the weeds; put some things into her bosom, and set down to carding. The Indians after taking what they could find elsewhere, came about Mrs. Stone and the children, apparently suspecting she had something concealed about her." One stood with a tomahawk over her head, and another thrust his hand into her bosom, on which she struck him with her card in his face, and obliged him to desist. On this an old Indian burst into a laugh, at his companions, and cried out "*good squaw, good squaw.*"

So great was the *fear* of the Indians, that the hooting of hunters often gave alarm and in some instances the mistake was not discovered till the panic had extended to several towns, and the people had fled a considerable distance. The following story will illustrate.

In 1780, two men were at work in a remote part of Athens, in Windham county, and heard, as they supposed, the yells of savages. "They quit their work and spread the alarm as fast as possible. The people affrighted almost out of their senses, hurried away with their women and children in as much haste, as possible." One family "left their oven heating and oxen chained to a tree." The report was spread around that, the town was destroyed by the savages. In other towns, people rushed to arms. Some were busy all night in preparing their "guns and ammunition." The fear of the merciless foe drove sleep from all. But it all proceeded from "the hollowing of a hunter." Fear and indignation, both helped convert a flourishing settlement, within a few hours, to a heap of smoking ruins! The mistake was corrected and the people returned to their habitations. The following was one of the devices for safety, during the fear of the Indians. A Mr. Stevens and family who lived in Salisbury, and Widow Story and children, who had retreated several times to Pittsford, for safety, contrived at length to make a hole in the bank of Otter Creek, for the purpose of security against the savages. The passage would admit of but one person to enter at a time, this opened into a room long enough for lodging. To this

room they went in the dusk of the evening, by the help of a canoe, and left it in the twilight of the morning. Here many a night they passed in security, which otherwise would have been spent in sleepless anxiety.

Scarcity of provisions and poverty caused much suffering to many of the early settlers. The following story, which the writer had from a widow of the town where he lives, may give an illustration. "We removed, said she to Lunenburg, when the town was very new. We had a large family of children and were very poor. Provisions could not be obtained, and no one knows what I endured to see my children often puking around me, from mere faintness, and then I was obliged to put them into bed without one mouthful of food. There was no road to St. Johnsbury but by marked trees, and I have sat up more nights to boil salts, than I am years old. My husband carried them to St. Johnsbury on his back, (at least 15, but probably then 20 miles) to get something to eat. I was obliged to make baskets and turn every way to keep my children from starving to death!"

The following account will illustrate the hardships of another family. Mr. Samuel Eaton settled in Johnson 1784. He had fought the battles of his country and like many of the heroes of the revolution, was very poor with a large family dependant on him. He loaded his scanty furniture on an old horse, and with his family travelled 60 or 70 miles through the woods, by the help of marked trees. For some time, he depended on hunting and fishing to support his family.

When Guildhall was first settled, the inhabitants suffered much from want of provisions, as well as from Tories and Indians. They were obliged to bring their provisions in canoes, up the Connecticut river, a distance of 150 miles. Those canoes were obliged to pass up the "*fifteen mile falls*."

When Marlborough was first settled, by a Mr. Whitmore, he had to carry his provisionson on his back, from Deerfield, Massachusetts, a distance of about 25 miles. He was absent, labouring at his trade most of

the winter of 1765, and his wife spent it alone, with the exception of her little daughter, and once seeing some hunters. She cut down trees, to obtain browse for the cattle, and thus kept them alive during the winter.

Want of roads and distance of mills. In addition to the distresses occasioned by other things, many were the hardships from these sources. Calais in Washington Co. was settled 1789. Mr. Wheelock and family proceeded from Montpelier in the following manner. He drew his bed and a son two years of age, upon a hand-sled. Mrs. Wheelock, walked and carried her babe four months old. The distance was 11 miles, and the snow two or three feet deep. For one or two years they brought their grain a distance of thirty miles, and afterwards were obliged to go fifteen to a mill. In the winter they put several bags on the neck of one ox, and drove the other one forward, to break the path for the one with a load.

Mr. Ashbel Shepherd and family removed to Greensborough, Orleans Co. in 1789. He was obliged to bring provision from Newbury, about forty miles distant. Sixteen miles he drew it on a hand-sled, and the snow was three or four feet deep. He had cut hay in a meadow three miles distant, and drew it on a hand-sled, to keep his cow. No neighbours were nearer than Cabot and Craftsbury, and in this situation he had a son born on the 25th of March.

In some towns, during the difficulties with New-York, the people were so divided in their opinion, as to give rise to much controversy and misery. A part favoured the New-York claim, and considered themselves under the government of that state. Others were friendly to the independence of Vermont and were determined all should submit to the government of the new state. "Both parties had their committees, and the Yorkers, although in authority, could not govern the town, yet in connexion with the tories, prevented any thing being done under the direction and gov-

ernment of the new state. About this time all was confusion and terror.

All went armed to defend themselves against their enemies. Vermonters and whigs against Yorkers and tories. Each party solicited their friends in the language of scripture, "come over and help us." In such a distressed and wretched situation were the people of Guilford numbering, at that time, about 2600 inhabitants. Relatives and neighbors were at war with each other. Physicians were not allowed to visit the sick without a pass from the several committees. Hand-bills from all quarters, inflamed the minds of the people. Social order was at an end and a club-law about going into operation, when, luckily, in the summer of 1783, Col. Ethan Allen arrived in town with one hundred Vermonters from Bennington. Allen made proclamation to the people, as follows: "I, Ethan Allen, *declare* that unless the people of Guilford peaceably submit to the authority of Vermont, the same shall be made as desolate as were the cities of Sodom and Gomorrah by G——." On the arrival of those troops the tories, but few in number were silent, the Yorkers were more roughly handled. They having fired at Allen and his troops when coming into town, he was determined to humble them. Some were made prisoners, others put under bonds for their good behaviour, and all obliged to procure good supplies and quarters for his troops. The constable found it an easy matter to collect his taxes under Col. E. Allen's martial law; and he was not very scrupulous about the sum assessed in the tax-bill. Produce, horses, cattle and sheep, and whatever could be found of the most violent Yorkers was taken without weight or measure. Hon. Stephen R. Bradley, and Ira Allen, succeeded the Col. and quartered with some troops in town for several months, bringing the Yorkers to repentance.

In the winter of 1784, the troops having left the town, the former scenes revived. Capt. Elijah Knights was sent from Rockingham with a company of new state troops to quell the insurrection, by orders from Gener-

al S. R. Bradley. Knights arrived in Guilford in the month of January, when the snow was about four feet deep upon a level. On the 5th of March, while pursuing the Yorkers in their flight before him to Massachusetts, a skirmish ensued near the south line of the state, in which the Yorkers lost one killed, D. Spicer, and some wounded. Capt. Knights, on hearing that an army were coming from Massachusetts, to revenge the death of Spicer, retreated in great haste to Brattleborough. Afterwards in 1784, the town, relieved from martial law, had a meeting, when the Yorkers chose Hugh Stowell moderator. But they adjourned, without doing any business. From this time to 1791 both parties held public and secret meetings. The Yorkers, though they had the town books, dared not enter their records in them. During this confusion and jealousy, one party stole the records of the other, and hid them, together with their own, many deeds and proprietor's papers, under the earth in the pound, where they remained till none of them could be read. During that time, the Yorkers, having been so closely pursued by the civil and military authority of Vermont, fled to New-York and settled on the grants made to the New-York sufferers."—[*See Thompson's Gaz. on Guilford.*]

The foregoing accounts, will give some idea of the sufferings endured in the infancy of the state, and will excite the reflecting child, to prize higher, the privileges, he now enjoys.

Miscellaneous Questions. In what part of Vermont is Bennington? Where is Montpelier? Which way from it is Irasburg? In what county is Waterford? In what direction does Otter Creek run? How is Washington county situated? In what part of the state is Calais? What river runs through Woodstock? In what part of Vermont is Brunswick? Where was Run-away pond? Where is Chrystal Lake? Where is South Bay? What town is the northeast corner of Vermont? On what river is Royalton? In what county is Vergennes? Where is South-Hero? In what part of the state is Mansfield Mountain? What year was Vermont admitted to the Union? Where is Westminster? Who was the first governor of Vermont? In what county is Rutland? On what river is Middlebury? In what town is the University of Vermont? Where

are the largest falls in Vermont? When was Bennington battle fought? Where was the first settlement made in this state? Where is Newfane? In what part of the state do white oak and walnut grow? What kinds of timber grow on most of the Green Mountains? Which is the most level county in the state? Where does Onion river empty? Are any falls mentioned on White river? In what town does the Passumpsic empty? In what town is the state prison? In what town does Wells' river empty? How many cotton factories in the state? In what business are the greatest number of people engaged? How many ministers in the state? What is the number of Congregational churches? Is Vermont a healthy part of the country? By whom are laws made? Whose duty is it to see the laws executed? For how long a time are officers appointed in Vermont? Which county has the least number of towns? In what part of the state is Essex county? What curiosity is mentioned in Norwich? Where is Ascutney Mountain? Where does Saxton's river empty? What is the highest mountain in Vermont? Where is Galina found? What curiosity in Plymouth? What is the longest river in Vermont? How many papermills in this state? In what part of the state do you live? What county? What rivers near you? Which way is it to Windsor? to Burlington? to Franklin? Can you see any mountains from the place where you live? Is any Academy in the town in which you reside?

Population of towns and Counties in 1820, together with the Grand List for 1826.

BENNINGTON COUNTY.

Towns.	No. of people.	Grand List.
Pownal,	1812	\$10,319 23
Stamford,	490	2,463 97
Readsborough,	530	1,943 54
Searsborough,	9	
Woodford,	212	1,130 73
Bennington,	2485	24,249 88
Shaftsbury,	2022	18,690 62
Glastenbury,	48	
Sunderland,	496	3,562 55
Winhall,	423	1,911 89

Manchester,	1508	15,176 75
Sandgate,	1186	5,879 54
Rupert,	1332	12,878 79
Dorset,	1359	10,125 73
Peru,	314	1,696 92
Landgrove,	341	1,879 41

16,125 \$124,417 33

WINDHAM COUNTY.

Vernon,	627	\$3,521 53
Guilford,	1862	11,504 19
Halifax,	1562	7,887 50
Whitingham,	1397	6,378 96
Wilmington,	1369	6,420 37
Marlborough,	1296	6,447 49
Brattleborough,	2017	15,566 14
Dummerston,	1648	8,311 04
Newfane,	1506	8,806 43
Dover,	829	4,791 34
Somerset,	175	1,203 82
Stratton,	212	1,039 27
Jamaica,	1313	5,711 93
Townshend,	1406	8,040 00
Brookline,	391	2,090 66
Putney,	1547	9,638 12
Westminster,	1974	14,443 48
Athens,	507	2,458 65
Acton,	204	1,102 76
Rockingham,	2165	18,208 12
Grafton,	1482	8,973 53
Windham,	931	4,020 37
Londonderry,	958	4,035 52

28,457 \$166,724 67

WINDSOR COUNTY.

Springfield,	2702..	\$18,431 16
Chester,	2493	19,854 20
Andover,	1000	4,447 65
Weston,	890	3,204 36
Ludlow,	1144	6,372 44

Cavendish,	1551	10,862 21
Baltimore,	204	
Weathersfield,	2301	18,915 53
Windsor,	2956	28,592 41
Reading,	1603	10,994 60
Plymouth,	1112	4,732 79
Bridgewater,	1125	6,496 06
Woodstock,	2601	24,175 60
Hartland,	2553	19,785 55
Hartford,	2010	17,372 62
Pomfret,	1635	9,750 83
Barnard,	1691	11,427 42
Stockbridge,	964	6,600 80
Rochester,	1148	8,008 84
Bethel,	1318	10,709 12
Royalton,	1816	11,740 33
Sharon,	1431	10,149 54
Norwich,	1985	14,930 79

38,233

\$278,985 24

RUTLAND COUNTY.

Mount-Tabor,	222	
Danby,	1607	\$12,490 19
Pawlet,	2153	16,759 88
Wells,	986	4,979 83
Middletown,	1039	9,497 92
Tinmouth,	1069	8,086 00
Wallingford,	1570	11,008 65
Mount-Holly,	1157	6,761,21
Shrewsbury,	1149	7,541 76
Clarendon,	1712	13,820 58
Ira,	498	4,193 74
Poultney,	1855	17,046 00
West-Haven,	685	4,559 09
Fair-Haven,	174	5,555 52
Castleton,	1541	14,243 74
Rutland,	2369	22,653 67
Parkerstown,	171	971 06
Killington,	154	
Chittenden,	528	2,812 72

Pittsford,	1916	2,562 49
Hubbardton,	810	6,091 90
Benson,	1481	11,844 52
Orwell,	1730	17,665 53
Sudbury,	309	6,439 89
Brandon,	1495	11,508 71
Pittsfield,	453	2,562 49

29,975

\$234,858 12

ADDISON COUNTY.

Goshen,	240	\$1,351 34
Leicester,	548	4,058 73
Whiting,	609	4,585 74
Shoreham,	1831	19,196 19
Bridport,	1511	13,446 13
Cornwall,	1120	10,643 65
Salisbury,	721	5,611 03
Hancock,	442	1,522 72
Kingston,	328	1,403 80
Ripton,	42	
Middlebury,	2535	18,901 14
Weybridge,	714	5,999 52
Addison,	1210	12,420 59
New-Haven,	1566	14,631 09
Bristol,	1051	7,372 20
Lincoln,	278	2,405 36
Warren,	320	2,553 02
Starksborough,	914	5,308 77
Monkton,	1152	8,954 56
Ferrisburg,	1581	11,603 83
Panton,	546	4,870 75
Waltham,	264	2,994 68
Vergennes,	817	7,107 25

20,469

\$167,501 04

ORANGE COUNTY.

Braintree,	1033	\$11,161 23
Randolph,	2481	20,707 64
Tunbridge,	2003	12,838 60
Strafford,	1924	13,672 76

Thetford,	1915	13,679 73
Fairlee,	1143	3,272 54
Vershire,	1290	8,002 86
Chelsea,	1462	11,319 09
Brookfield,	1501	5,660 11
Williamstown,	1481	10,479 96
Washington,	1160	6,509 54
Corinth,	1907	13,492 46
Bradford,	1411	10,900 98
Newbury,	1623	13,509 37
Topsham,	1020	5,437 76
Orange,	751	3,663 04

24,169

\$167,763 72

CALEDONIA COUNTY.

Groton,	595	\$2,377 20
Ryegate,	994	6,279 70
Barnet,	1448	9,891 25
Peacham,	1294	9,566 25
Woodbury,	432	1,716 55
Cabot,	1032	5,119 61
Hardwick,	861	5,467 23
Walden,	580	3,266 75
Danville,	2300	10,648 83
St. Johnsbury,	1404	9,479 74
Waterford,	1207	7,689 67
Concord,	806	4,427 95
Kirby,	312	1,406 77
London,	1296	7,766 32
Wheelock,	906	2,853 90
Sheffield,	581	2,256 08
Sutton,	697	3,433 11
Burke,	541	2,885 51
Newark,	154	796 17

16,669

\$103,177 44

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Roxbury,	512	\$2,293 78
Northfield,	690	4,855 64
Waitsfield,	935	5,447 67

Fayston,	253	1,315 08
Duxbury,	440	2,401 81
Moretown,	593	3,225 75
Berlin,	1455	8,585 91
Barre,	1955	12,921 10
Plainfield,	660	4,864 84
Montpelier,	2308	14,963 83
Middlesex,	726	4,171 46
Waterbury,	1269	7,712 94
Stow,	957	6,751 74
Worcester,	44	950 55
Calais,	1111	5,891 44
Marshfield,	700	4,688 23

14,106

\$91,519 10

CHITTENDEN COUNTY.

Huntington,	732	3,913 55
Hinesburg,	1332	10,695 98
Charlotte,	1526	15,028 49
Shelburne,	936	10,737 00
St. George,	120	1,142 41
Richmond,	1014	5,715 22
Bolton,	306	1,748 10
Jericho,	1219	9,480 27
Williston,	1246	10,911 43
Burlington,	2111	24,615 84
Colchester,	960	5,464 36
Essex,	1089	9,411 50
Milton,	1746	12,536 46
Westford,	1025	6,552 83
Underhill,	633	3,886 47
Mansfield,	60	688 02

16,055

\$131,827 93

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

Sterling,	131	\$1,086 16
Cambridge,	1176	8,390 23
Fletcher,	497	3,056 76
Fairfax,	1359	7,992 52
Georgia,	1703	12,555 79

St. Albans,	1636	15,059 63
Swanton,	1607	11,457 99
Fairfield,	1573	8,666 49
Bakersfield,	945	4,881 76
Waterville,	274	1,732 06
Johnson,	778	4,149 42
Belvidere,	193	628 20
Montgomery,	293	1,663 88
Enosburg,	932	4,771 45
Sheldon,	927	7,328 01
Highgate,	1250	7,356 14
Franklin,	631	3,135 15
Berkshire,	831	4,886 98
Richford,	440	1,841 95

 17,192

 \$110,530 51

GRAND-ISLE COUNTY.

South Hero,	842	\$6,329 68
North Hero,	503	3,231 54
Vineyard,	312	1,705 25
Grand-Isle,	398	5,792 83
Alburg,	1172	6,890 07

 3727

 \$23,949 67

ORLEANS COUNTY.

Morristown,	726	\$5,739 13
Hydepark,	373	2,538 17
Wolcott,	123	
Greensboro',	625	3,597 18
Craftsbury,	605	4,926 96
Eden,	201	
Kellyvale,	139	579 82
Albany,	253	2,131 75
Glover,	549	2,616 67
Barton,	372	2,598 64
Irasburg,	432	2,846 01
Westfield,	225	1,131 30
Troy,	227	972 80
Newport,	52	464 22
Coventry,	282	2,469 22

Brownington,	265	2,014 05
Westmore,	18	
Charleston,	90	794 34
Salem,	80	1,822 15
Morgan,	116	762 58
Holland,	100	829 22
Derby,	925	6,495 88

6,976

\$45,176 15

ESSEX COUNTY.

Lunenburg,	856	\$4,750 79
Victory,		
Guildhall,	529	2,904 67
Granby,	49	410 53
Easthaven,	34	
Random,		
Ferdinand,		
Maidstone,	166	1,368 18
Brunswick,	124	572 37
Wenlock,		
Minehead,	132	460 60
Lewis,		
Norton,		
Averill,		
Lemington,	139	845 50
Canaan,	277	1,420 54
	3,324	\$12,7

General Questions. In what county do you live? What was the population of the county in 1820? What is the grand list of the county? In what town do you live? What was the number of inhabitants in 1820? What is the grand list?

[NOTE.—In many towns there has been a very great increase of number of inhabitants, since 1820, when the people were first counted. This is particularly true in regard to new towns, in the western and eastern part of the state. Some have doubled, or even more than doubled during the last six or seven years, and in some counties the population has varied nearly as much. There has probably been a general increase of people in the state since the last census, and in any former period of equal length.]

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